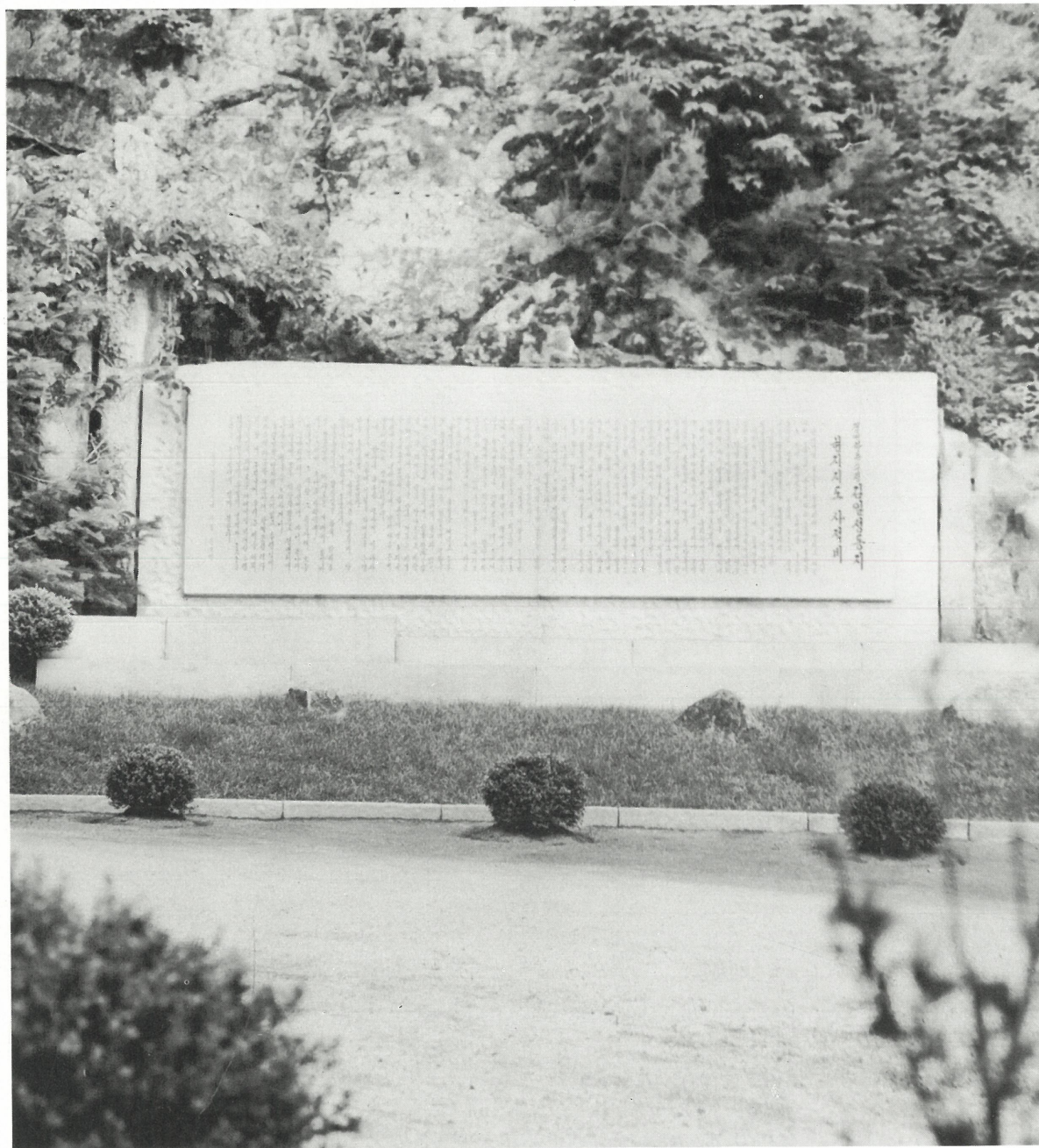


No. 13502



Korea Today

9
1982



President Kim Il Sung meets Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff

THE GOODWILL MISSION

of the Maltese People

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a government delegation of the Maltese Republic led by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff visited our country from June 30 to July 2.

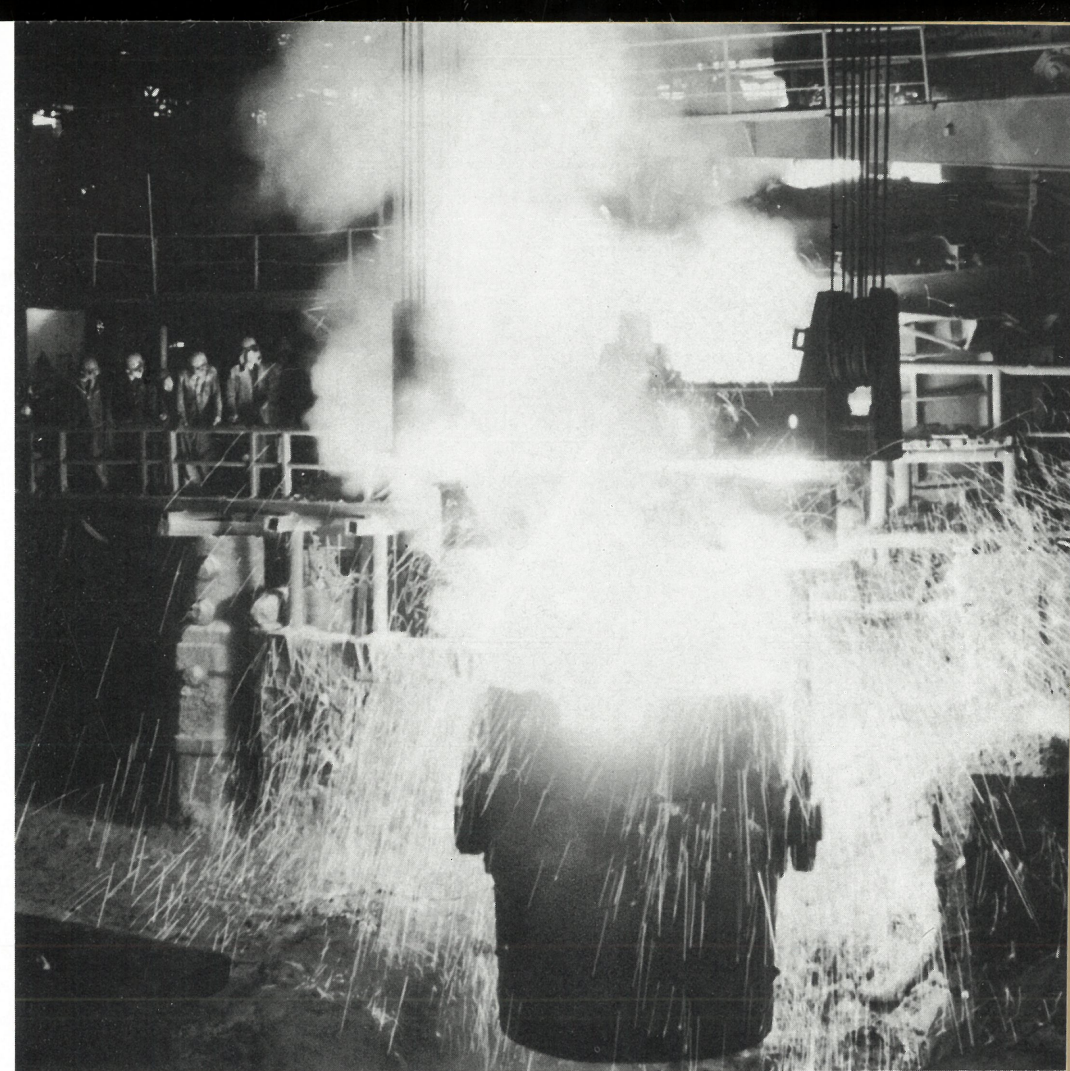
During their sojourn the guests were accorded warm welcome by our people. The delegation's visit to our country contributed greatly to further consolidating and developing friendly and cooperative relations forged between Korea and Malta in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

Socialist Economic Construction Stepped Up

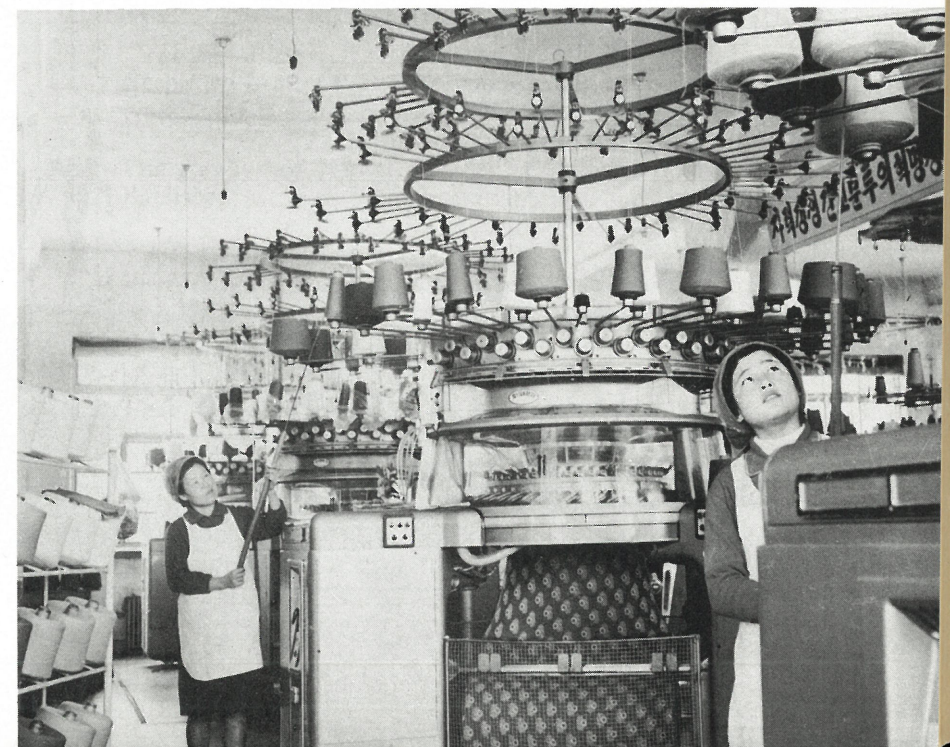
Innovations are made at
the Puraesan Mine

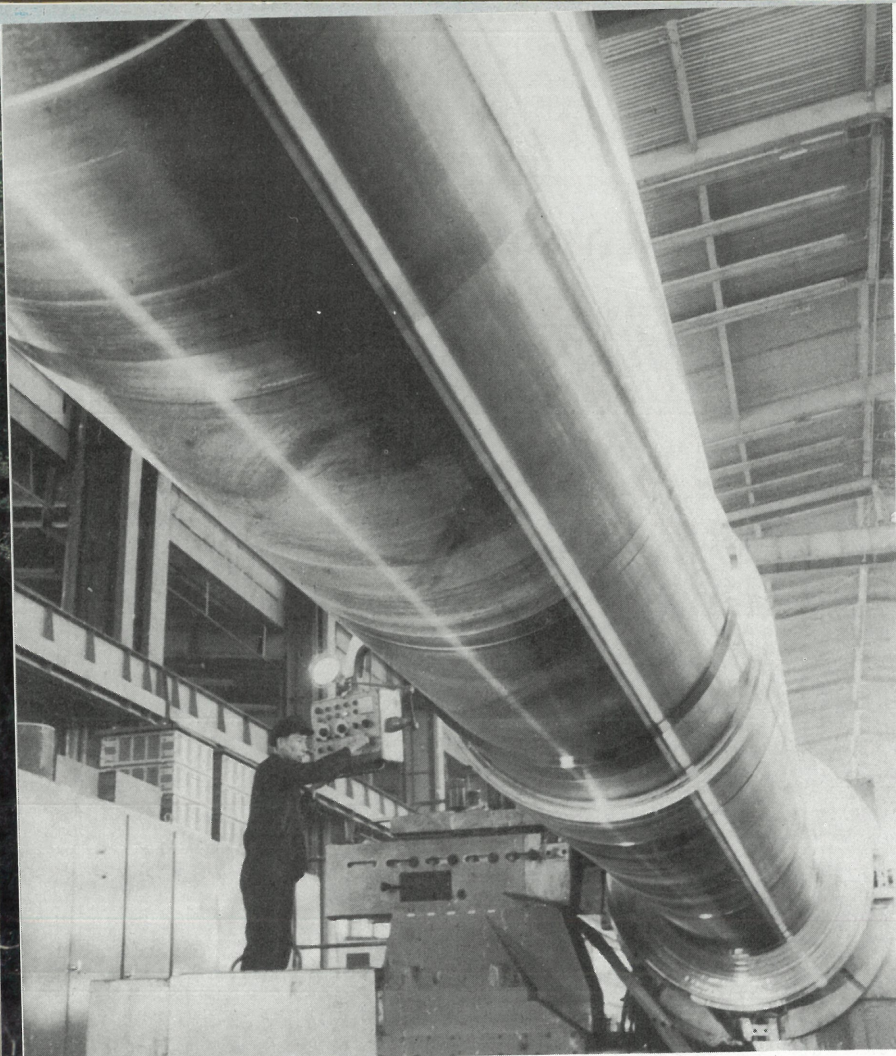


Molten iron
cascades

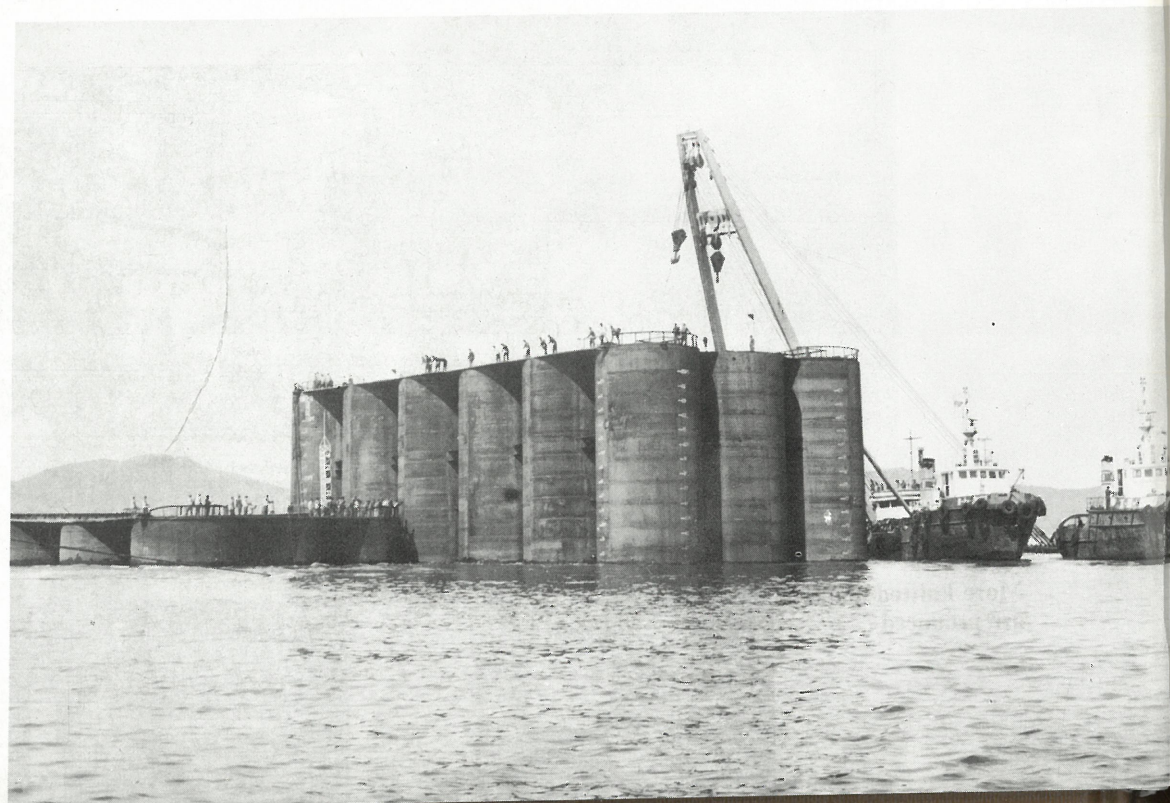


More knitted goods
are produced





Large-sized equipment is produced at the Taean General Heavy Machine Works



Builders of the Nampo Lockgate conquer the sea

Korea Today

No. 9 (312) 1982

CONTENTS

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

☆ Under the Banner of the DPRK

Leading Article

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Leads the DPRK along the Road of Prosperity 8

Poem

Great Kim Il Sung, Leader of the World
Tim Hector (Antigua Barbuda) 10

The Power of the Republic—Genuine People's Power 12

Developing Korean Industry 14

Looks of Mountain Village Change under Benevolent Sunlight 18

Account of Visit

Happy under Grateful System 22

Story

Song of Proclamation of the People's Republic Echoes over Mt. Taebaek 25

Immortalizing Revolutionary Achievement

Vishwanath (India) 27

Leading Article

Respected Leader President Kim Il Sung Is Great Genius of National, Class and Human Liberation 29

"Biography of Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" Published 32

A Great Man

We Must Go Wherever There Are People 33

Chajusong of Country and Nation Is Prerequisite to Chajusong of Masses 34

"Our Father Is Marshal Kim Il Sung" 35

Foreigners Say

Everybody's Wish 38

Theoretical Book "The Social, Economic and Political Ideas of the Great President Kim Il Sung" off the Press in India 41

MONTHLY JOURNAL

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Essay	
Railway Ticket	44

Guiding Star

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Heir to the Juche Cause <i>Joao Carlos Teixeira Barbosa (Guinea-Bissau)</i>	53
---	----

At Five A.M.	56
----------------------	----

The Sagacious Leader Loved and Trusted by the People (2) <i>Muhammad Al Missuri (Syria)</i>	58
--	----

Poem	
Bright Is the Future of Korea <i>Muhammed Hajinur (Yemen)</i>	61

Song "We Are Heirs to the Revolution"	62
---	----

<i>New Blissful Street</i>	64
--------------------------------------	----

Serial	
Modern History of Korea (24)	66

Splendid Result of Education Theses

Korea—Country of Learning	68
-------------------------------------	----

Life Devoted to Younger Generation	70
--	----

Changyon—Twice Model County in Education

Top Priority to Educational Work	73
--	----

Note	
I Will Train Many More Able Technicians	75

Account of Visit	
Future Pillars of Changpa-ri Are Growing	76

Legend	
General On Dal Repulses Foreign Invaders	78

Nature of Korea

Sambang Canyon	80
--------------------------	----

Central Botanical Garden (7)	
Flower Garden	81

For Independent Peaceful Reunification

Dynamic Struggle for One Korea	82
--	----

Ending US Imperialist Occupation of South Korea— Prerequisite to Korean Reunification	84
--	----

Chon Du Hwan the Traitor Builds Up "Real Powers behind the Scenes"	86
---	----

Independence, Friendship and Peace

Economic and Technical Cooperation—Important Way to Economic Independence in Developing Countries	87
--	----

Tanzanian Countryside Changes Its Looks	88
---	----

20 Years of Independent Development	90
---	----

<i>Do You Know?</i>	91
-------------------------------	----

<i>News</i>	92
-----------------------	----

<i>Note to the Term "CHAJUSONG"</i>	37
---	----

Phraseology	
<i>Xigang Conference</i>	40

<i>Chongsan-ri Method</i>	43
-------------------------------------	----

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ The Goodwill Mission of the Maltese People	1
☆ Socialist Economic Construction Stepped Up	2
☆ Precious Gifts from Many Countries to the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung in Honour of His 70th Birthday (2)	45
☆ Child Artists	48
☆ The Flower Garden of the Central Botanical Garden	51
☆ Korean Stamps	52
☆ Worker-Deputy Developed in the Republic's Embrace	93

FRONT COVER: Entrance day

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance erected at Unha-ri, Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the Ragwon Machine Plant make innovations in the production of excavators

BACK COVER: Summer scenery of famed Mt. Kumgang

Leading Article

The Great Leader President Kim Il Sung Leads the DPRK along the Road of Prosperity

September 9 this year is the 34th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of our people. On this occasion the entire Korean people look back, full of high pride, immense joy and emotion, on the path traversed by the DPRK under the well-advised guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Republic is now at the zenith of its prosperity. The socialist system of our country is becoming more consolidated and developed with each day and the Republic is steadily gaining in scope and strength in all areas—political, economic, cultural and military."

Our country is now enjoying the highest-ever prosperity in its long history of 5,000 years.

In the past Korea was a backward colonial, semi-feudal state erased from the world map. But today she is throwing her brilliant rays on the world as a mighty, dignified and independent socialist state.

The long history of national suffering came to an end, social revolutions of two stages—anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution—were carried out admirably and socialist construction was promoted successfully, with the result that our country made leaping progress in a short historical time.

Our socialist system is daily consolidating and developing under the rays of the Juche idea, giving full play to its superiority. The independent national economy has grown strong as never before and is not affected at all by any worldwide economic upheavals; science, education, literature and arts are flowering and developing brilliantly.

All our people are enjoying a happy life to their hearts' content, free from all worries, under the loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

This fundamental change is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has led the DPRK along the road of victory and glory.

First, the great leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely guided the DPRK Government to advance confidently along the road of independence under the banner of the Juche idea.

He has firmly believed since he started out on the revolutionary road that if one depends on others one can neither make revolution nor defend national honour and dignity.

He reviewed the historic experience of the Korean revolution and, proceeding from the fundamental requirements of the times and the developing revolution, defined the establishment of Juche as the basic mission of the revolution, as a matter of principle for national prosperity and led the DPRK Government to firmly maintain the Juche stand all along in all areas of state activities.

He has established factories and worked out farming methods which conform with the actual conditions of the DPRK and the interests of the Korean revolution.

He thus turned our country into a strong socialist state, independent in politics and self-reliant in the economy and national defence.

The DPRK Government set the modelling of all society on the Juche idea as the general task of the

revolution and confidently pushed forward the cause of Chajusong.* In the course it achieved great successes in training all members of society into real Juche-type revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader and transforming all spheres of social life as required by the Juche idea.

Next, the great leader President Kim Il Sung has sagaciously guided the DPRK Government to firmly defend the socialist system, upholding the banner of socialism in any circumstances.

Ever since its birth the DPRK has advanced vigorously along the unique socialist path explored by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung has led the DPRK Government to give a sharp edge to the working-class line in all its activities and thoroughly protect the fundamental interests of the revolution and prevent the corrupt bourgeois and Yankee way of life from penetrating. At the same time, he brought into full play the superiority of socialism in all spheres of social life—political, economic, scientific and cultural.

As a consequence, in our country all kinds of work—consolidating the state-social system, managing the economy, remoulding human ideology and establishing the way of life—is carried out in full accord with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the working-class principle and the indestructible vitality of the socialist system is fully displayed in all spheres.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has also guided the DPRK Government to bring about a steady upswing in revolution and construction under the banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

He defined the three revolutions as the general line of the Party in the building of socialism and communism and led the DPRK Government to thoroughly implement this line all along.

He got all officials to give priority to the ideological revolution. As a result, today all society is full of vivacious revolutionary and fighting spirit and all people work and live, helping and leading each other forward, closely united by one ideology and purpose.

Whenever the DPRK Government is confronted with new and important tasks, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung indicates the clear-cut orientation and ways to fulfil them and organizes and guides the struggle for their execution on the spot.

He started revolutionary activity in his early years and explored the road of the Korean revolution. He has always found himself among the people, shared weal and woe with them, enlisted their inexhaustible strength and creative energy in the revolution and construction and worked unprecedented miracles and innovations.

For the victory of the revolution and the people's happiness, today, too, he visits factories and farms, towns and villages to guide the work in all branches of the national economy on the spot. The result is that the huge tasks of economic construction set by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea are being carried out successfully, great progress has been made in the efforts to put the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis and grand monumental creations of the Workers' Party age have risen one after another in the DPRK.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made a historic policy speech entitled "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea" at the recent joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

In his policy speech he scientifically analyzed the requirements of the Korean revolution which has entered a new higher stage of development and the laws of the communist cause and clearly indicated the road the Korean people and the people's government should take. This is a historic event which marked a new milestone in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people stepping up vigorously the transformation of all society after the Juche idea.

Today the Korean people see clearly their brighter future in the leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung who is leading the DPRK with brilliant wisdom and uncommon energy and are firmly determined to thoroughly execute his policy speech.

*See page 37

Poem

Great KIM IL SUNG, Leader of the World

Tim Hector (Antigua Barbuda)

O Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader
On your 70th birthday
the world's people together with the
entire Korean people
recall the hard days of struggle
you have endured over 50 years
to bring joy and happiness to the people.

You, esteemed leader
the world acclaims you
and not just Korea
For, great leader
you have restored man
to the centre of history
the maker and master of his own destiny.

For when colonialism and imperialism
reduced man to slavery
in the sugar cane fields of the Caribbean
or to ceaseless misery in the mines
in the bowels of the earth

History sent you to show the oppressed
of Korea
of Asia

of the Caribbean

The oppressed of this great globe
a new way
a glorious new world
The way of independence,
The path of mass creativity
The magnificent highway of self-reliance
the only way that man can truly be man
under
the brilliant and illustrious rays of the great
Juche idea

For too, from your youth
world renowned leader
you routed Japanese imperialism
then later illustrious world figure
you crushed US imperialism.

Therefore alone among all men, of all time
and in all climes
you magnificent one, are the only leader.

To have scored two magnificent,

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

two truly astounding triumphs
over those who sought to subject
all men to eternal despotism and darkness.

When they spread darkness
you countered with the wonder
and marvel of light
the tremendous illumination
of the great Juche idea, Kimilsungism.

History, great and dear leader
has made you immortal
Esteemed Kim Il Sung,
when US imperialism's dreadful bombs
brought death and destruction,
from the ashes of that destruction
you have constructed prosperous Korea
model of socialism
showing the world man freed from fetters
man in his independence,
man in his pursuit of technical mastery
man in all his cultural glory.

O Kim Il Sung, you are the universe gift
to the world,
to uplift downtrodden man
to raise the oppressed of the world
from the deepest depths
to the highest heights.

O Kim Il Sung, red sun of the era of
independence
the world praises you

immortalises you
hails you as father of world liberation.

On this your glorious seventieth birthday
you will live forever
in the hearts of men the world over
who love justice, truth and freedom

O Kim Il Sung the great
the world proclaims you as its own
father of the great Juche idea,
Kimilsungism
Marshal of armed struggle
creator of the communist paradise.

World revolutionaries and
revolutionary peoples
follow the road of independence
indicated by you
to build new world of independence,
socialism, communism
with you Juche idea
as guideline.

O Kim Il Sung, humble one,
all just men praise you
love you
acclaim you.

Long live great Kim Il Sung leader of the world.

The Power of the Republic— Genuine People's Power

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said in his policy speech made at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held on April 14:

"Our people's government is a political organization which represents the interests of the working class, farmers, working intellectuals and the rest of the labouring masses; it is a political weapon which serves the working people."

The power of the Republic is a genuine people's power serving the working masses.

We can say so first because our people's power performs its mission and function as the representative of the working people's right to independence and the organizer of their creativity.

The independent right and creative activity are the specific features of man, a social being. Through such right and activity man holds his position as master of nature and society and performs his role as such, and leads a life worthy of a human being.

Therefore, guaranteeing the popular masses the independent right and creative activity is essential in enabling them to lead an independent and creative life.

Our people's power is a genuine people's power which carries on homocentric government and serves man. Its guiding idea and principle of its activity is the Juche idea that man is master of everything and the decisive factor in everything. This finds a full expression in our political, economic and cultural policies.

Under the intelligent guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung all our working people take an active part in state activities and socio-political life as masters of state power, thus enjoying the independent right in practice.

Our people's power is composed of representatives of workers, farmers, soldiers and working intellectuals, protects the interests of the working

masses and fights for the freedom and happiness of the people.

The power of the Republic provides the working people in practice with every condition for freely participating in socio-political activities. All working people, without exception, freely express their political will in political parties and social organizations.

We can say that our power is a genuine people's power, also because it is the householder fully responsible for the material and cultural life of the working masses.

The material and cultural life of people, along with their political life, constitutes an important aspect of social life. Their independent and creative life is unthinkable apart from their material and cultural life. To raise their material and cultural standards steadily is a major factor guaranteeing their independent and creative life.

Our people's power fully responsible for the people's life is striving to steadily raise their material and cultural standards.

Everyone of working age in our country is provided with a job by the state according to his ability and aptitude, and is rewarded according to the quantity and quality of work done. The working people benefit from labour protection, an eight-hour workday, paid holidays, and accommodation at holiday homes and sanatoria; they are provided with safe working conditions and adequate leisure time. In particular, the working mothers enjoy tremendous benefit from the state. Besides providing jobs for all who can work, our state also assumes responsibility for those who cannot work because of old age, injuries arising from work or ill health, and for old people and children who have no other means of support. Therefore, in our country no one roams about hunting for a job; all our people, young and old, are leading a happy life under the care of our Party and Government.

Our people's power is responsible for education and medical care as well as food, clothing and shelter for the working people as the real householder responsible for their life.

There are medical institutions and medical workers in both urban and rural areas, wherever working people live and work. Through the section-doctor system, an advanced system of medical service, the state responsibly looks after the health of the working people. The average life span of our population has now grown twice as long as that in the pre-liberation years.

Under the advanced educational system our rising generation and working people are provided with every condition to study to their hearts' content. Thanks to the introduction of universal 11-year compulsory education our younger generation get complete secondary compulsory education given at state expense.

We can say that the power of the Republic is a genuine people's power, because it protects the working people's independent and creative life.

This life is realized through the struggle against the alien and hostile elements who infringe upon their interests. Even after the establishment of the socialist system there are remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes and alien elements, and there is also the danger of invasion by foreign imperialists. Therefore, unless the function and role of the people's power, a weapon of class struggle, is enhanced, it is impossible to protect the independent and creative life of the people.

Our people's power is a weapon of class struggle.

Our power carries on its activities, assuming the mission of thoroughly protecting and defending the class interests of the working masses.

Our power strengthens dictatorship against the hostile elements to defend our socialist system against the encroachment of the enemies and fully guarantee the working masses democracy.

Our power makes it an iron rule of its activity to crush promptly all attempts to weaken the class struggle and strengthen proletarian dictatorship and apply strong sanctions against the hostile and

impure elements trying to destroy our socialist system.

As seen above, our power is a genuine people's power which guarantees the working masses the independent right and creative activities.

It is entirely due to the wise guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung that our power has become a genuine people's power which has made the working masses legitimate masters of the country and provided them with a happy material and cultural life.

On the basis of the far-reaching plan matured by himself in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and his practical experience, the great leader President Kim Il Sung unfolded a great blueprint of nation-building after the country's liberation and roused the entire Korean people to the sacred struggle to establish a genuine people's state, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Particularly, he took a number of measures to strengthen the people's power so as to consolidate the triumphant socialist system and win the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and wisely guided the people's power to perform its duties and role properly.

The establishment of the superior socialist system free from exploitation and oppression and the historic conversion of our country into a mighty, dignified, independent and sovereign state with full political Chajusong, a strong independent national economy, a brilliantly flowering and developing national culture and invincible self-defence potential—this is a great fruit borne by the great leader's original thought of building the people's power and its embodiment.

The Korean people will further strengthen their state power and successfully carry out the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Kim Sok Su

Developing Korean Industry

It is 34 years since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first independent worker-peasant state, rose in a corner of the East.

When we talk about the might of our prospering Republic, we think with high pride about the strength of the independent national economy which firmly guarantees it.

Like all other spheres of our national economy, industry is developing very rapidly today. This is shown by the following figures.

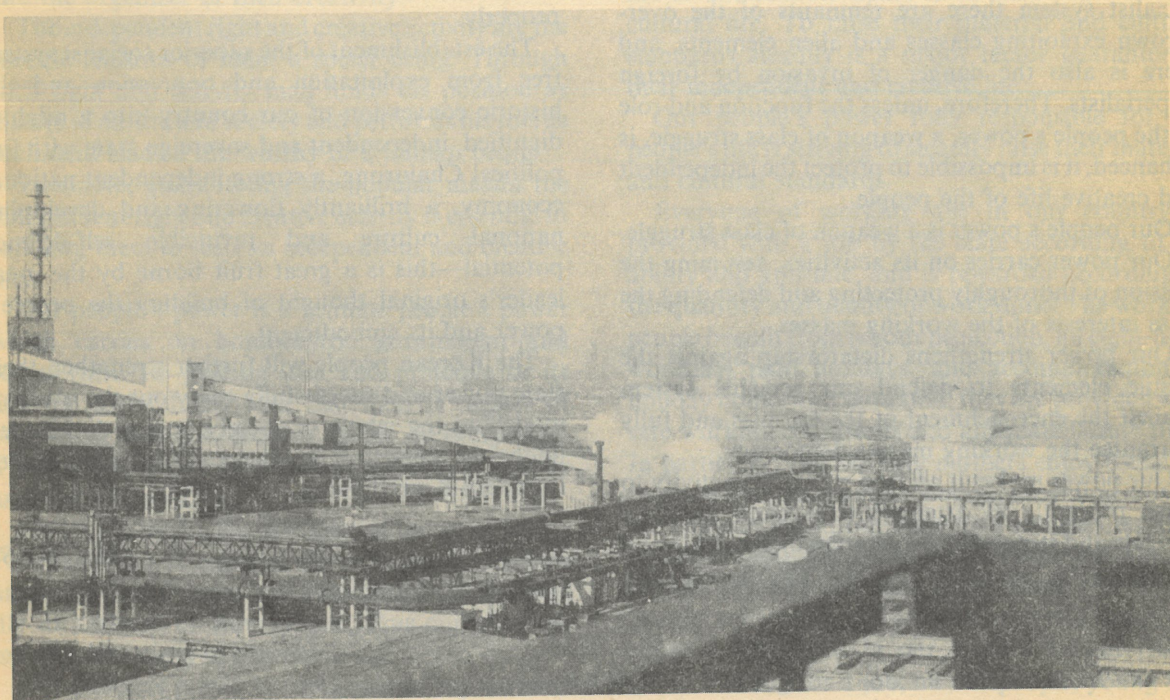
During the 10 years from 1970 to 1979 industrial production grew 15.9 per cent on an annual average; in 1970 our industry produced in 12 days what had been produced in one year of 1944 and

in 1977 in only 5 days. In the year of 1980 more than 3,000 industrial construction projects were completed. This astounding change in industrial development is due to the great leader's intelligent leadership and our people's creative labour.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"By carrying through the line of building an independent national economy, we turned our backward colonial agrarian state into a socialist industrial state in a very short span of time."

Korea was an underdeveloped colonial agricultural state before liberation. It was unable to make a tolerable farm implement or even simple con-



A partial view of the Kim Chaek Iron Works

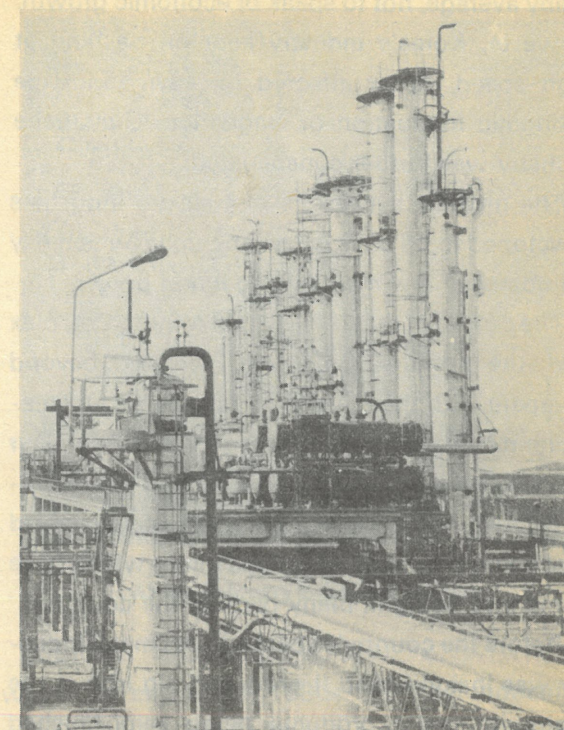
Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits
sumer goods on its own.

The great leader was the first to set forth the line of building an independent national economy. From the first days of nation-building after liberation, he wisely guided the endeavours particularly for the development of an independent industry. These endeavours continued even in the grim period of the war in Korea (June 1950-July 1953) when fierce battles were fought at the front.

There was always spread a map of Korea side by side with the operational map on the table at the Supreme Headquarters. The red arrows marked by the great leader to strike horror into the heart of the enemy were linked up with machine and iron-producing centres to be built in the homeland when the war was over in our victory. Hence, already in 1951 when the war was at its height, machine factories began to be built in the Huichon and other areas and thunderous explosions echoed in many places where coal and ore mines were developed.

As the postwar reconstruction of the national economy was started, the great leader advanced the basic line of socialist economic construction—a line of ensuring the priority development of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. As he touched off the Chollima Movement, an unprecedented upswing took place in the carrying out of this unique line of economic construction. Hence our people made a miraculous achievement in accomplishing the historic cause of socialist industrialization in only ten-odd years or so. This was a solid guarantee for developing our economy more rapidly.

In the 1970s, the period of grand socialist construction, our industry advanced more dynamically along the road to self-reliance. The glorious Party which admirably puts the great



Part of the Namhung Youth Chemical Combine

leader's plans into effect, proposed the policy of speed campaign, the basic form of struggle in socialist construction, and wisely led our people in the struggle to carry out this policy. The result is that our people kept on bringing about great upswings in production and construction.

The 5th Party Congress held in 1970 envisaged a 14-per cent annual average increase in industrial production during the Six-Year Plan. However, our people under the Party's sagacious leadership increased industrial production at a high rate of 16.3 per cent on an annual average during the Six-Year Plan (1971-1976).

In the 1970s the world's industry suffered from the worst depression because of the raw material and fuel crises. In many countries the industrial production dropped as much as 20 per cent on an

yearly average, not to speak of economic growth. However, Korea's industry kept on dashing at high speed, never affected by any worldwide economic fluctuation or stagnation. Our Juche industry was further consolidated.

The greatest success is that all our industries developed to be ones based on Juche, which rely on domestic raw materials, fuel and power.

The output of the Anju District Mining Complex and the Komdok Ore Mine increased beyond compare with that before liberation. All our limestone mines are in the flower of youth now. Our manufacturing industry has branched out luxuriantly, feeding on the abundant raw materials and fuel being produced at various mines which have come into being in many parts of the country.

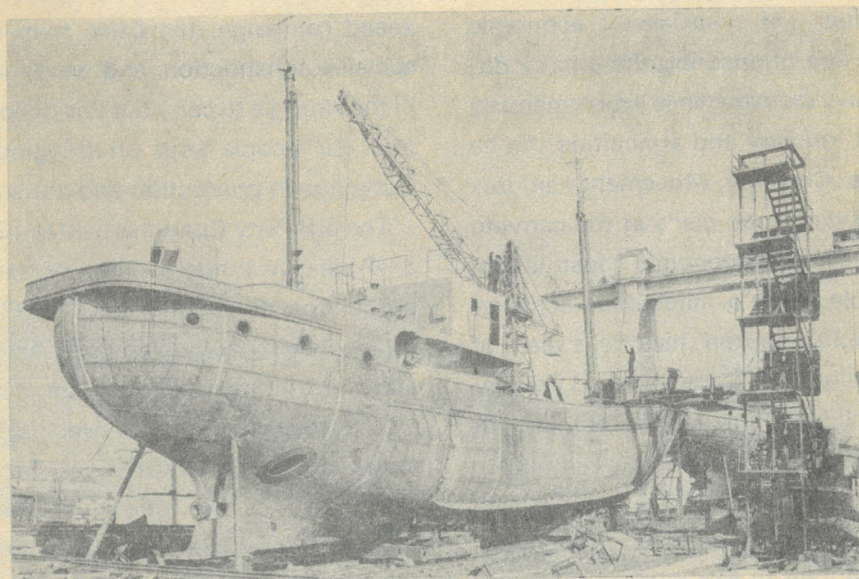
Before the country's liberation our metal industry was insignificant. It produced pig iron in the main, its major products being semi-finished goods. Today, however, our metallurgical industry relies on inexhaustible raw materials and fuel of our own and is based on modern technology. It

produces several hundred kinds of metal products of second-stage processing such as gilded tin plates, wire ropes and seamless steel pipes.

As for the Kim Chaek Iron Works, its industrial output value in 1980 increased 3.7 times as compared with 1970, of which the steel output grew 3.5 times, and the output of rolled steels jumped 153 times in 1980 as against 1976. This iron works will turn into a huge metallurgical centre with a production capacity of 7 million tons. In addition, the Hwanghae Iron Works, Kangson Steel Plant and all other metallurgical centres quickly augmented the production of their iron and steel materials.

The chemical industries, one of the cardinal industries, rapidly developed, firmly relying on the domestic sources of raw materials.

Our country has limitless deposits of limestone and anthracite which are used to produce vinalon, and reeds and pulp are used to produce chemical fibres. As it has inexhaustible sources of raw materials, the chemical industry manufactures in



Cargo ship is being built

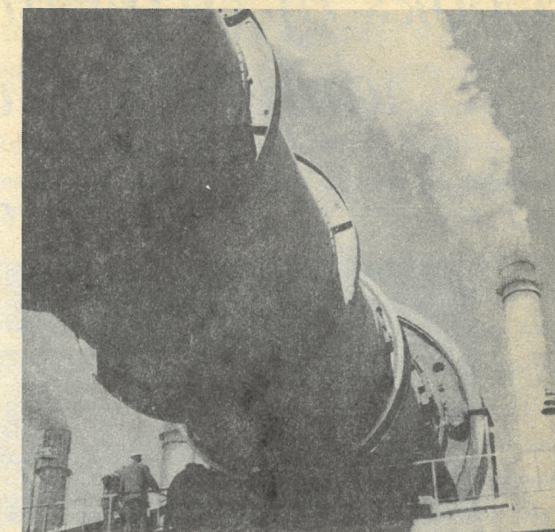
abundance basic chemical industrial goods such as carbide, caustic soda and acid, as well as a variety of other chemical goods needed for the development of the national economy and the enhancement of the people's living standards, which include chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibres and resins, dyestuffs and paints.

The structure of our machine-building industry is so well built that it is capable of turning out diverse kinds of machines and equipment, including heavy machines, general and special-purpose machines, and precision machines.

This industry is also capable of producing a variety of rolling stock such as automobiles, tractors, and electric locomotives and building large cargo ships. It produces a sufficient amount of machines and equipment for the metal, chemical, building-materials and mining industries, and light and fishing industries.

Our Juche industry is being further streamlined and developed rapidly towards overall automation, according to the policy of carrying out the three tasks of the technical revolution and under the banner of the Juche-oriented, modernized and scientized national economy.

Our powerful Juche industry built up under the wise guidance of the great leader and glorious Party constitutes solid foundations for the self-reliant national economy, and has opened great possibilities for us to attain the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction. When these challenging goals have been attained to-



At the February 8 Cement Factory

wards the end of the 1980s, our total industrial output value will be 3.1 times over that in 1980 or 1,000 times as against 1946, and our country will take up a legitimate place among economically advanced countries of the world.

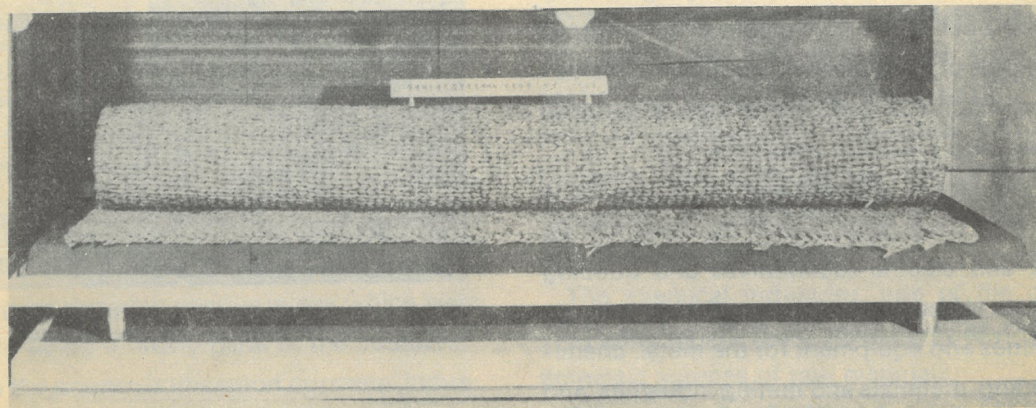
Referring to our economy which advances by leaps and bounds, a foreign economic expert had this to say:

"Korea's economy is a self-reliant economy which continues to develop without knowing senility; it is not a withered old woman but an attractive lass who is in the prime of her youth."

Li Jong Ho

Looks of Mountain Village Change under Benevolent Sunlight

—A Visit to Unha-ri, Yangdok County—



The straw matting used by the great leader President Kim Il Sung

Some time ago we visited the historic land of Unha-ri. The village of Unha is situated in a deep valley of Mt. Ahobi, one of the steepest mountains in Korea. This mountain is said to have 99 bends from the top down to the base.

In former days the people in this Kuji Valley far removed from modern civilization were harshly exploited and were so horridly poor.

However, this Beggar's Valley has changed beyond recognition under the grateful care of the great leader and the glorious Party centre. On the sunny mountainside were a cozy creche and kindergarten, schools and

modern dwelling houses. And flocks of domestic animals were to be seen in every ravine. The panoramic view of the village was a picture, indeed.

We were quite impressed by the scenery, when a ri official guided us to the Unha Revolutionary Museum erected on an elevation.

"This is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with old man Li," said the official, looking up at the picture of the respected leader hung on the wall. He told us a moving story which would be retold throughout generations.

In September 1947 or 35 years ago the fatherly leader came to

Kuji-gol despite the heavy pressure of work immediately after liberation, when the country was boiling with efforts for nation-building. He had been so worried about the life of the peasants in mountainous regions.

"Well, nobody had expected the great leader would visit this lone God-forsaken place. That day he dropped in at old man Li's log cabin. There he sat knee to knee with peasants of the village and had a discussion deep into the night. He asked them how much land they had been distributed and how their living conditions were. And he taught them in detail how to be as well-off as the peasants in plain

areas."

The official said this in an emotional voice, and we could see in our mind's eye what had happened that unforgettable day.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"People in mountain areas should make good use of the mountains. If you do this extra farming on a large scale by using the mountains while raising your usual crops, you will be able to live well without making large investments."

As the great leader said this, the village folk pricked the ears.

Old man Li said that he had written down the date of the great leader's visit to his house in order to tell about his deep joy of meeting him to his posterity. But the respected leader earnestly advised the old man: **"...I would rather advise you to write down the injunction to pick gold out of the mountains, and then to hand your book to posterity."**

We stood for a good while in front of the glass cases which preserve the wooden pillow, the lamp and other historical relics which had been used by the great leader.

He had given land to the liberated peasants. That day he called on a remote mountain village and lay down in a peasant's log cabin his head on the wooden pillow and spent wakeful night conceiving a far-reaching plan to

provide the peasants in mountain areas with happier new lives. As we heard this explanation, we looked up to the image of the great leader, wrapped in a solemn feeling.

The fatherly leader stressed that measures had to be taken, first of all, to raise the living standards of the peasants who had been in rags and hungry in the past. And early in the morning he led local officials in climbing up the steep slope of Mt. Kirin 1,200 metres above the sea level. And he taught them how to pick and process mountain greens and wild fruits.

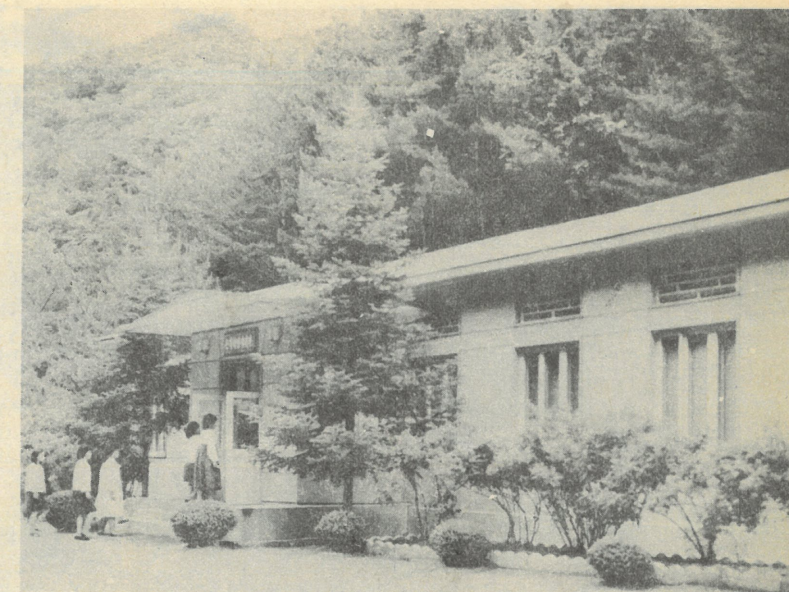
This particular part of the explanation reminded us of those memorable days when the great leader climbed the rugged moun-

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

tains in Changsong County, and opened up the way for the peasants to improve their living conditions. He personally set a model in that county for the whole country to follow.

Then we heard a detailed explanation of the great leader's unique policy of making overall use of the mountains, his Juche farming method suited to the mountainous areas, his policy of making the most of local raw material resources so as to develop local industries, as well as their vitality. Then we left the museum to trace the glorious course taken by the fatherly leader.

We inspected the monument to the great leader's on-the-spot guidance, old man Li's log cabin,



Working people at the Unha Revolutionary Museum

the schizandra field and Chajakdung before we went up to the high top of Mt. Kirin, from where we could command a view of many elegant mountain ridges. The ridges ran in all directions and clouds floated under our eyes. Here on the crest of Mt. Kirin, the fatherly leader selected a grazing ground and a place for raising sheep. He also taught the secret of reaping in large crops on the sloping tracts of land. He was kind enough to pick out a sunny place to build a school for the children of Kuji-gol who had to cover a long distance to go to school. He is said to have proposed to the village folk to work hard and build a rich and strong country

nice to live in and bring about happy society where everybody would be evenly well-off.

This is how the history of the "Golden Mountain" began.

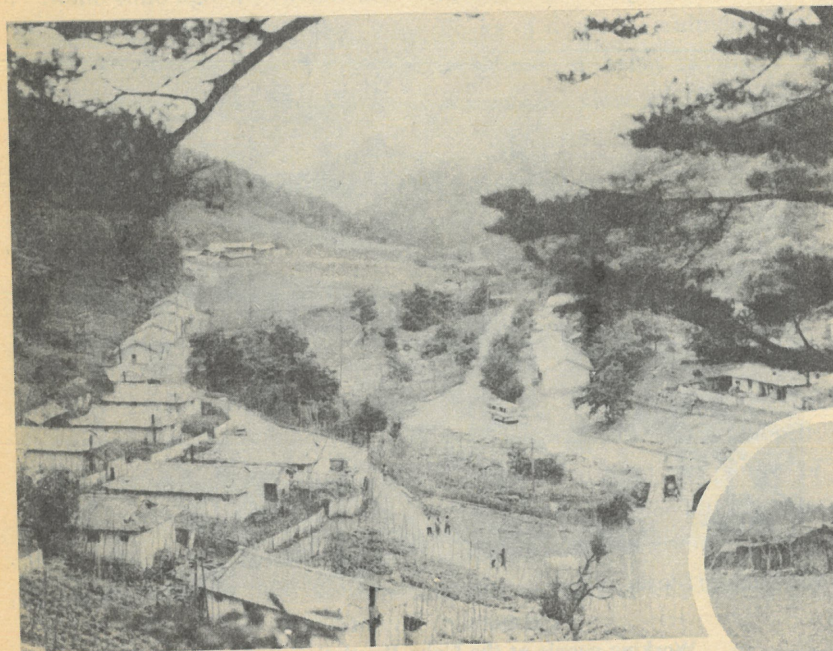
"It's 35 years since then, and our village has undergone a radical change. The unproductive sloping fields have been terraced, and the mountains covered thickly with copses before, have turned into orchards and mulberry-tree fields."

Our guide said this in an excited tone of voice, and proudly added that they got abundant food grains, fruits, meat and cocoons every year. Last year, this part of the country produced 5.5 times more food grains than in 1947. The output of meat grew

11.5 times and fruits 230 times.

In addition, the fatherly leader's far-reaching plan bloomed out in this mountain area, too, so that more than 1,000 hectares of oil-bearing forests and other forests of economic value, a wild botanical garden and herb field have been created, through which inexhaustible treasures of the "Golden Mountain" are reaped in.

People's paradises have risen in mountain villages which had been stricken by poverty for ages. "Golden Mountains" and "Treasure Mountains" are everywhere in this country, and many Unha-ri and Changsong Counties have come into being.



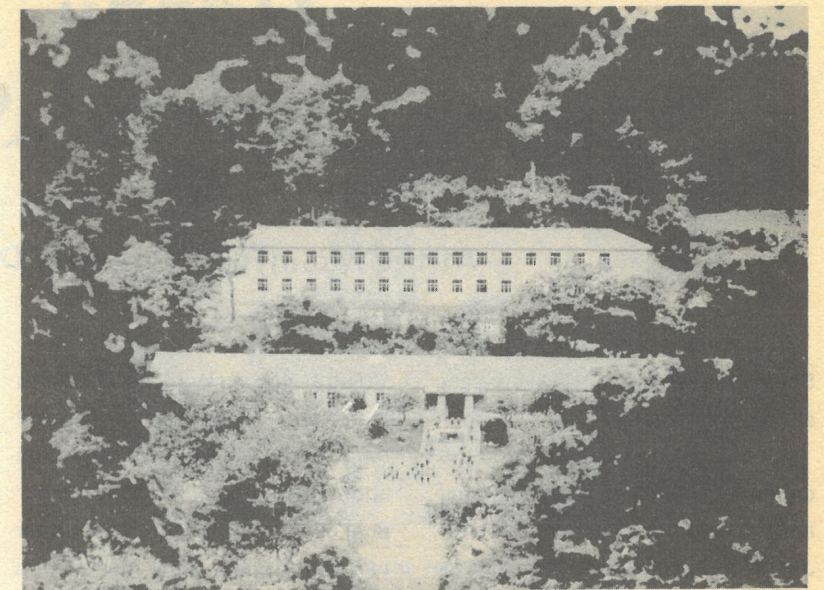
Kuji-gol yesterday and today



In Yangdok County alone, there are tens of local industry factories which feed on mountain resources and produce plenty of consumer goods every year to make the life of the population more affluent. It is said that the famous liquor of Yangdok, furniture, Yangdok tobacco and other consumer goods gain great public favour for their good quality.

Our hearts were full to look down at the countless ridges undulating far and wide. The fatherly leader who finds unbounded joy in the people's happiness walked and walked and left glorious marks behind.

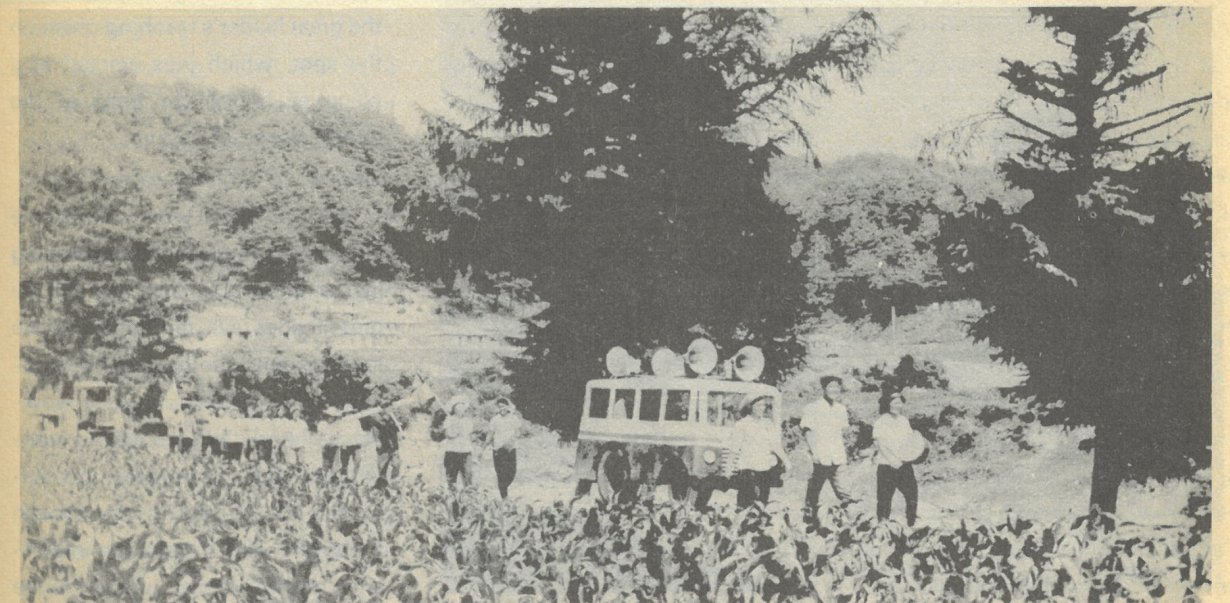
Our people remember and tell to their descendants that all the happiness our people enjoy evenly whether in plain or hilly



The Kuji-gol Senior Middle School

areas, rose out of the marks of hardships undergone by the great leader who trekked through icy dew and along rugged roads.

Li Ho Gol



The youth sub-workteam members of the farm are very much proud of living in a revolutionary historic site

Happy under Grateful System

—At the Mannyon Workers' District—

In our country the third Sunday of September is celebrated every year as the Miners' Day.

All our ore and coal miners, the dependable masters of raw material and fuel-producing centres for Juche industry, enjoy this day as their holiday.

Recently, on the occasion of this holiday, we called on the miners of the Mannyon Ore Mine, who fully enjoy worthy lives under the grateful care of the fatherly leader and the

glorious Party.

The Mannyon Workers' District, a mining city, is located in a deep and rough valley in a range of Mt. Ahobi about 140 kilometres from the capital city of Pyongyang. The further we went up along the meandering Tumu River flowing down the deep valley, sharp peaks and precipitous cliffs and queer-looking rocks stood in our way. The graceful mountain scenery was pleasing to the eye.

It is said that passing clouds take

a rest at this valley. On either side of it four-five storied dwelling houses stood in rows over a distance of two kilometres, which was a picturesque sight, indeed.

Trolley buses ran one after another along the neat asphalted street and the face of every pedestrian was beaming with joy and optimism. Hearing from an official of the workers' district a story about how such a happy mining town had come into being at a nameless remote area, we came to a halt in front of a billboard inscribed with the great leader's teaching given on the spot, which was erected at a place of honour in front of the mine's house of culture.

In June 1957 when the whole country was dynamically advancing in the grand Chollima march, the great leader revisited this mine. He looked round the hostel and dwellings of the miners and their workplaces. And then he had a conference with the miners and discussed how to develop this mine in the future. He stressed the importance of this promising mine for the development of the national



Workers discuss advanced work methods

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

economy, and took measures to expand the mine in a big way and increase the output of ores. Furthermore, although the nation's economic situation was still difficult, he showed such meticulous care as to give priority to guarantee the workers decent living conditions. This is how a new leaf of the history of Mannyon was turned over.

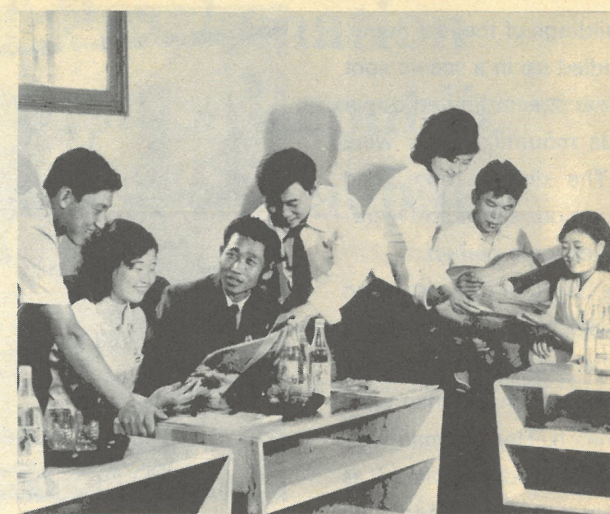
Several years later, thousands of cosy dwellings rose here and cultural and welfare facilities were set up, so that this miners' settlement put on the appearance of a modern mining town. Our feet carried us to the mine's house of culture out of which quiet melodies were flowing. This house of culture which has some 1,200 seats, resembled a theatre in a large city. The mine's amateur art circle members were busy preparing their performance on the stage.

"This evening there will be a performance to congratulate our miners who have overfulfilled this year's ore production quota every month, which is three times as much as last year's."

The manager of the house said this and, with pride, explained the miners' cultured life. According to him, every miner enjoys art, and their artistic works are often presented on the stage here and their level is quite high.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our people live happily without any worries about



At the rest home

food, clothing, education of their children, medical care, taxes or debts. Our country has become the most superior socialist country where all the working people enjoy very happy lives, knowing no material and mental cares or pains whatsoever."

We could feel the warm hand of the fatherly leader here in this mining town as elsewhere. There are various shops in many places, the mine's hospital with 300 beds, clinics, creches, kindergartens, bathhouses, barbers' and tailors'. All these facilities serve the miners.

At the higher mining school and other schools, members of the new generation who were born here are acquiring knowledge to their hearts' content.

Also, there are foodstuff, garment and daily-necessities factories and many other local industry factories,

which meet the demands of the workers' district for consumer goods. The deputy manager of the mine for welfare service told us also about the welfare service bases for the miners.

The mine has its farm several hundred hectares wide on the nearby ridge of Mt. Tumu. It is a solid centre that produces vegetables and feed. There also are a dairy, pig farm and a breeding ground. We were told that the fish caught in the East Sea are brought into the refrigerator here within two hours. The miners are always provided with rich diets as fresh vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, milk, etc. are supplied all the year round.

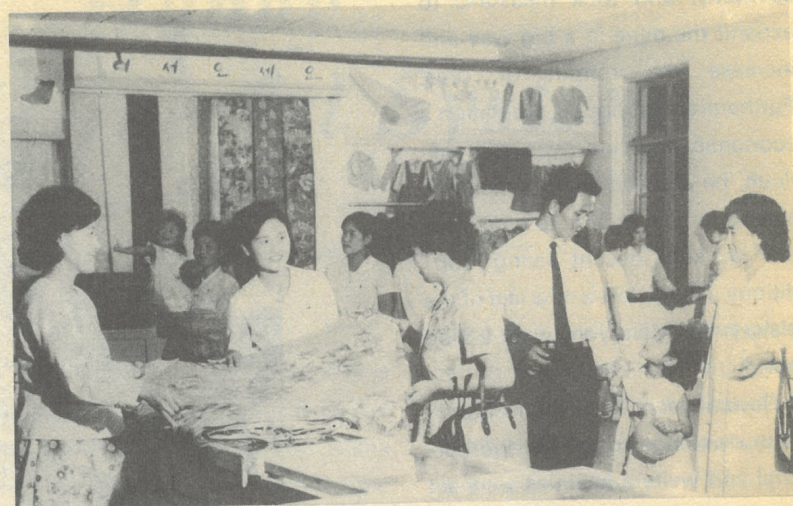
That day, having looked round a number of dwellings and public facilities, we made for the mine's rest home not far from the seat of the Mannyon Workers' District. Our eyes were attracted by comfortable-

looking buildings of the rest home, which huddled up in a scenic spot where a clear stream flowed down and various mountain birds were chirping. The dining room, bed rooms and various sports and recreation facilities were perfect.

We were told that this rest resort receives a total of 1,500 miners a year. At the table tennis room a young miner and an old man were having a match. This old man welcomed us and introduced himself as labour safety man at the Wongok pit of the mine.

"My age, you mean? Well, I had my 60th birthday celebration three years ago. I'm sure I'll be alive 20 more years. I feel more vigorous as the days go by. In our country 60 is the prime of youth and 90 is the beginning of old age, you know."

He had started working at this mine when he was 12. He is a Merited Miner. Until a few years ago he had been deputy manager of the pit before he handed over this



The counters are animated

post to a young man. His story was impressive.

Before the country's liberation, the miners here had been downtrodden and humiliated. They had been forced to toil and moil like slaves for 14-16 hours a day in the pit of death, where there were no labour protection and safety facilities. But, today they have the joy of doing worthy work at safe places

using modern and large machines and equipment. On the face several thousand fathoms underground, there are a nutrition dining room, cozy rest room and glittering helio lamps for the miners.

The old man did not forget to tell us about his son and daughter-in-law, new masters of the mine. The former had finished a collegiate course and was working as engineer of the mine's prospecting team and the latter as hospital doctor.

Dusk gathered in the mining town before we knew. The evening scene of the pulsating town, the blissful nest, was still more enchanting. In the bus which had left the mine, we continued our chat with a young driller who was on his way to Songdowon, a scenic spot on the east coast, with his family.

Kwon Ju Hwan



At the workers' house of culture after the day's work

Song of Proclamation of the People's Republic Echoes over Mt. Taebaek

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"A people's freedom and liberation do not come of themselves, without struggle, and only by using the revolutionary method can the people win power."

Today south Koreans are stepping up their struggle against US imperialism and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique. Here is a story about it.

* * *

The township where the S coal mine is situated, affords a fine view of the cloud-capped Mt. Taebaek. The chief of the police station and the proprietor of the mine were having a talk over a file of records of the miners at the chief's office.

"Hum, so, Li Hyon Suk is her name. Born in Sokcho. Music teacher before. Her husband took part in an anti-government riot and is behind the bars now...."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, where is she now?"

"She was arrested, too, and is in the jail of this police station."

"In our jail? You mean the woman ore dresser who is said to have spread north Korean songs?"

"Yes, sir."

The police station chief glared at the photograph of the woman called Li Hyon Suk, attached to the file. He pondered for a few moments before he opened his mouth with a satanic smile.

"Good. Let her sing a song."

"Let her sing, sir?"

"We need her song. Have her brought in here."

The police chief asked the woman detainee to take a seat in an unusually kind tone, and said:

"You committed a grave crime. We know you made propaganda for the north in your husband's stead, and even spread songs which are banned here. This deserves capital punishment. But we are going to set you free."

Li Hyon Suk stared hard at his face but said nothing.

"But there is one condition. You are asked to sing the American national anthem at a gathering to be

held tomorrow at the mine to commemorate the US Army Day."

The woman's eyes burned with fury. She barely suppressed her urge to pick up the ashtray on the desk and throw it at the police chief's greasy face.

"Think it over. Man has only one life. Just sing a song, and you can go home to your child. And I'll make sure that your husband is released, too."

Li Hyon Suk could see the dear people in the miners' settlement before her eyes. They were miners, drillers and women workers at the dressing plant. They had jotted down the songs she had taught in their pocket note-books and pledged to do their best to fight the American enemies and Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, so as to bring the day when they would live under the great leader General Kim Il Sung. She also saw the face of her husband. When she had met him at the prison last, he stretched his cuffed hands out of the steel-barred window and clasped her hand, encouraging her to fight on indefatigably.

Should I yield to the dirty dogs in order to save my skin? She asked to herself. Never! I can't do that, even if I die a thousand deaths. I'll never betray my folks at the settlement come what may. I'll fight. I must make a mess of their US Army Day function.

Having resolved thus, she spoke out.

"All right. I'll sing."

The police chief was so happy to hear her agreement.

"That's fine. That's the way you should act. Man should save his own life before anything else. I was sure you would agree."

Next day the police and the proprietor herded out

the miners and their families. They were supposed to carry American flags with them on the police chief's orders, but there was none who carried it.

Presently the function of the "US Army Day" began. The tribune was taken up by American officers, the police chief, officers of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party", the county governor, the head of the township and other traitors to the nation.

The proprietor of the mine went over to the rostrum and made a speech.

"Hm, dear friends, it is our great honour to get together with esteemed American officers here to hold a ceremony for the US Army Day. Some of you employees claim that it is Chon Du Hwan who repressed the Kwangju uprising, and speak ill of America, saying that it is US President Reagan who is the main culprit. But these claims are groundless. You mustn't lend your ears to those who took part in the Kwangju uprising or other pro-communists. And don't make a fuss about unification, strike or democracy."

The proprietor had a dry cough and continued: "Eh, friends, if you repent of your mistake, that'll do. Li Hyon Suk, the ore dresser, whom you must know well, has been in jail for a grave crime. But, on the occasion of the US Army Day today, she deeply repented of her mistake and decided to give active support to America and President Chon Du Hwan. She volunteered to sing the American national anthem to celebrate this meaningful occasion. You should correct your attitudes and cooperate with the Americans. Well then, Li Hyon Suk is going to sing the American national anthem now."

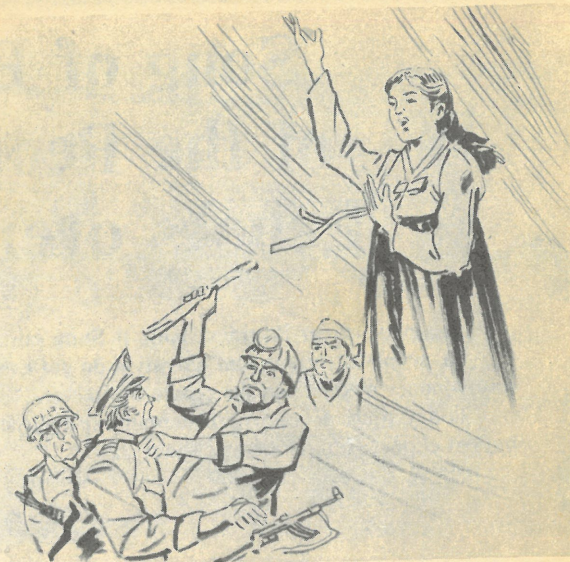
There was a stir among the miners. Li Hyon Suk has surrendered? They wondered to themselves. She pledged together with us to fight against the American enemies and Chon Du Hwanites, didn't she?

They stared dubiously at the woman who stood in front of the microphone.

The singer stated: "I again deeply realized today what song I should sing. Now, all of you, sing after me."

The police chief was pleased that things were going as expected, and said, "Oh, yes, you should sing after her. Sing aloud in chorus."

Li Hyon Suk's clear voice flowed out of the loud speaker. It was not the American song, however, it was the Song of Proclamation of the People's Republic.



*From Lake Chon on Mt. Paekdu to the
end of Cheju Island
The thirty millions came out under
a new flag unfurled.
Mounts and rivers, sing the joy of today
Korea is a people's bright country.*

*O free Korea the People's Republic
Sun and stars, shine over the road
ahead of the fatherland.*

Things made such an unexpected turn that the blackguards were at a loss what to do. One of the American officers took out a pistol and fired at the singer. There was a terrific shriek. It was not Li Hyon Suk's but the American's. The moment he pulled the trigger, one of the workers nearby had darted at him and stricken his hand with a club. The police pounced on the workers. The latter knocked down the former and lost no time in making the woman escape.

"US imperialism, get out of south Korea at once!"

"Down with the Chon Du Hwan blackguards!"

The infuriated miners marched forward, smashing the enemies.

Chon U Jong

IMMORTALIZING REVOLUTIONARY ACHIEVEMENT



Vishwanath (India)

It was a great honour and pleasure for me and the other members of my delegation representing the Juche Idea Study Society of India to join the great Korean people on the auspicious occasion of the 70th birthday of the most respected and great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the creator of the great Juche idea.

It was a great opportunity for us to have attended the joint session of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly addressed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, where he delivered the immortal, historic and most memorable speech about the future tasks of giving a new shape to the development of Korea in all spheres of human life. An important part of the speech was based on the three revolutions, viz, ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which will change the shape of the nation.

As a student of Korean revolution, which I have studied carefully and which I have been watching for the past over one decade, I can dare say that these three revolutions already exist in Korea and which resulted in complete industrialization of the country.

It is all because of the personal and on-the-spot guidance given by the great leader. The great leader visits agricultural farms, industrial units, research institutes, educational institutions, welfare centres and is constantly in touch with his people.

The other important point which the great leader mentioned in his speech was regarding the non-aligned movement, which Korea has joined as one of the most active members.

The non-aligned movement grows in strength because the great leader leads it.

The great leader's Juche idea is now accepted by all freedom-loving people of the world. And if it is practised by the developing countries they can also turn their nations into real socialist states where they will rely on their own resources and achieve all-round progress.

Juche is an ism of its own kind and if Juche is practised honestly and sincerely it will pay rich dividends.

Each and every word which he said was meaningful and to the point. If I start elaborating on each and every point a book can be written. But I would like to stress on the last point—which is most significant for Korea and the rest of the world—that is the reunification of Korea. The reunification will come—today or tomorrow.

Nobody can stop it. We can only pray that the reunification takes place peacefully and without any outside interference.

We, the Indians, are with the Korean people and assure them of our wholehearted support for their just cause.

Immediately after the meeting, I could have the opportunity of meeting dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, for a few minutes. Although our meeting was too short, I found in him all the qualities of his great father. I was told that he is taking keen interest in state affairs and that the new Ice Rink, the Changgwang Health Complex and the Grand People's Study House were built under his personal care and attention. These are great monuments built in record time for the benefit of the people. I have visited several countries of the world and have seen such places, but I must say that these buildings which have been constructed for the benefit of the citizens of Pyongyang, are most modern, fully equipped with latest equipment and are second to none in the world. The Grand People's Study House has a capacity of 30 million books. Korea is a young country and collection of so many titles in Korea's 29 years of history after American aggression, seems like a miracle. This is undoubtedly one of the biggest study houses in the world, fully equipped with most modern equipment and completely computerised.

I also had this opportunity to attend the inaugural function of the Arch of Triumph which is a great tribute to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, built at the historic revolutionary site where after having returned to Pyongyang as

victor and liberator he addressed the first meeting here at the foot of Moran Hill. This great monument will stand for hundreds of thousands of years to come, reminding the future generations of the great exploits made by the great leader, who fought against the Japanese for the liberation of great Korea for 20 years.

The grand majestic Tower of Juche Idea, built in the heart of Pyongyang is another great gift of the Korean people and is a manifestation of the unanimous desire of the Juche soldiers to immortalize the revolutionary achievement accomplished by the great leader under the Juche banner. It is a grand monument of eternal value, not only for the citizens of Korea, but all the Juche followers in the world. I sincerely offer my warm congratulations to the great Korean people for having built this Tower of Juche Idea in record time.

I am visiting Korea after two and a half years. Pyongyang has been given a new face lift. It is a completely changed city with new streets and multistoreyed buildings having sprung up all around the city. It has become a centre of international activities and one of the most beautiful cities of the world.

I sincerely wish the great Korean people further successes on all fronts and hope that reunification of Korea will take place soon, thus making Korea one of the most developed and strong countries of the world.

On this great occasion I also wish a very happy, healthy and long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his worthy son dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who is sparing no efforts to turn Korea into a real paradise.

Leading Article

Respected Leader President Kim Il Sung Is Great Genius of National, Class and Human Liberation

The Korean people who were colonial slaves before, are now enjoying a happy life to their heart's content, freed for good from national and class exploitation and oppression. They have also achieved brilliant successes in the struggle to eliminate all shackles of nature and society.

The historic changes that have taken place in Korea are the fruit of the intelligent leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In his youth the great leader President Kim Il Sung authored the Juche idea, on the basis of which he elucidated the ideas and theories of national, class and human liberation.

He said as follows:

"In a word, all the revolutionary struggles aim to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people in defence of their Chajusong. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from many forms of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society."

In order to completely realize the Chajusong of the working masses, it is necessary to eliminate all forms of subjugation and restriction and, for this purpose, it is imperative to make revolution for national, class and human liberation.

The revolutionary struggles for national, class and human liberation have commonness in that they are struggles to realize Chajusong. But their specific objectives differ from each other.

The national liberation struggle is a struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and nation from foreign aggressors; the class liberation struggle is a struggle for the working masses to extricate themselves from the exploitation and oppression of the ruling classes and gain their social and political Chajusong. On the other hand, the struggle for human liberation is a struggle for man to free himself from all the shackles left over by the old society and enjoy an independent and creative life as master of nature and society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung made clear the tasks to be solved in the revolutionary struggles for national, class and human liberation as well as strategy and tactics to carry them out.

Achieving national liberation is one of the most important tasks confronting the struggle to realize the Chajusong of the working masses.

The great leader defined the national liberation struggle as a revolutionary struggle to regain the lost sovereignty of the nation, and gave scientific answers to all theoretical and practical problems that arise in this struggle.

The great leader threw new light on various problems arising in carrying out the cause of national liberation. They include: the essence of the national, colonial question; adherence to Chajusong in the national liberation struggle; combination of armed struggle with all-people struggle; working class leadership; and for the people freed

from under imperialist colonial rule to maintain the principles of Chajusong in politics and self-reliance in the economy and national defence so as to consolidate their national independence.

For the Chajusong of the working masses, it is also necessary to carry out the revolutionary task of eradicating the class exploitation and subjugation of man.

The class liberation of colonial and semi-colonial peoples can be achieved only by closely combining the struggle against imperialists and the struggle against domestic exploiting classes. This is because the former and latter are bound to each other both politically and economically.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's theory of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is a theory of social revolution of a new type, which is a guideline in the struggle to attain the national and class liberation of colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

The great leader advanced a theory and strategy and tactics to overthrow imperialist colonial rule through organized armed struggle and set up a people's power, and, using it as a weapon, carry out democratic reforms.

In addition, the great leader expounded that it is an inevitable process of revolutionary development to go over to socialist revolution after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. For the people who have carried out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, going over to socialism is a fundamental problem in the struggle to consolidate their national independence and accomplish the cause of class liberation.

The great leader set forth unique policies for reforming the old relations of production along socialist lines—the policy of agricultural cooperativization to transform economic forms along socialist lines prior to technical reform and the policy of reforming capitalist traders and manufacturers by peaceful means instead of expropriating them. With the unique theories and policies on socialist revolution elucidated by the great leader, peoples emancipated from under colonial domination were able to embark on the road to socialism, the road to

complete class liberation.

The great leader taught that if the working masses are to attain complete Chajusong, it is necessary not only to achieve national and class liberation but also accomplish the cause of human emancipation. He said:

"To provide complete Chajusong to the working masses, it is necessary to clear away the remnants of the old society from all spheres of social life including politics, the economy, ideology and culture and emancipate the working people from all kinds of domination, subordination and social inequality. The task of emancipating the masses of working people from class domination and subordination is accomplished through a revolution to remodel the political and economic systems of the old society, and the task of freeing people from the shackles of outdated thinking, techniques and culture is fulfilled through the three revolutions."

The cause of human emancipation is completed only when the working masses are freed once and for all from every shackle left over by the old society and enjoy independent and creative lives to their heart's content in all spheres of social life. When the socialist system is established, the social and political Chajusong of the working masses is realized, but they cannot be emancipated completely from the shackles of the outworn thinking and nature.

The task of liberating the popular masses from class domination and subjugation is carried out through a revolution to transform the political and economic institutions of the old society, whereas the task of human emancipation after the establishment of the socialist system, designed to free people forever from all the shackles left over by the old society, is fulfilled through the three revolutions—the ideological, technical and cultural.

The great leader defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the basic revolutionary task to be carried out by the working-class party after the establishment of the socialist system. Thus, problems of the revolution in the period following the establishment of the socialist system were clarified anew and the road was opened up to accomplish the task of human emancipation once and for all.

As is seen above, the great leader's ideas and theories of national, class and human liberation are great revolutionary theories of the working class which show the people the path of struggle to bring about their Chajusong.

Respected President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who not only indicated the road to provide Chajusong to the working masses but also wisely leads the revolutionary struggle for national, class and human liberation.

He led two revolutionary wars against formidable imperialist aggressors to brilliant victories, thereby opening up a new age of anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

At a time when our people were groping in the dark under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle for a period of 15 years, and vanquished the numerically and technically superior Japanese imperialist armed forces of aggression one million strong and consummated the cause of national liberation. This was a tremendous event in saving the country and nation and bringing about our people's Chajusong.

The great leader led the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) against US imperialism to victory, thus defending national independence and sovereignty and causing the beginning of the decline of US imperialism.

Having liberated the country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader established a people's democratic dictatorship and carried out agrarian reform, the nationalization of industries and other democratic reforms, thereby admirably conducting the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. As a result, a people's democratic system was firmly established and a powerful revolutionary base of democracy created in the northern half of Korea, and conditions were provided for the gradual transition to the socialist stage of revolution.

The great leader strengthened and developed the people's democratic dictatorship set up during the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution

into a proletarian dictatorship. And he established the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, so as to provide powerful weapon for the socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism.

In our country, under the intelligent leadership of the great leader, the revolutionary task of reforming the old relations of production along socialist lines was completed in only 4-5 years. The result is that the question of class emancipation was solved and the social and political Chajusong of the working masses was fully realized.

With the cause of national and class liberation carried out in our country, huge progress was made also in the struggle for the emancipation of man. The great leader gave leadership in such a way that priority was given to the ideological revolution while at the same time the technical and cultural revolutions were pushed ahead forcefully.

The dynamic acceleration of the ideological revolution resulted in a fundamental change in our people's ideological viewpoint and work attitudes and methods, and the work of reforming man reached a new high stage.

Through the technical revolution, the difference was reduced considerably between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour, and there were many successes achieved in the work of freeing women from heavy burdens of household chores.

Also, as the work was stepped up to place the national economy on a Juche basis and modernize and scientize it, the material and technical foundations of socialism were further consolidated and there was a big progress in carrying out the cause of human emancipation.

Historic changes took place also throughout all spheres of the cultural revolution, including the education of the rising generation, the training of Korean cadres and culture and arts. As a result, a socialist paradise was built in our country, where everybody can enjoy an affluent and cultured life to his heart's content.

Indeed, the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a great lodestar of national, class and human liberation.

“Biography of Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung” Published

Recently the Party History Institute under the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea compiled and published the “Biography of Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung” in three volumes in honour of his 70th birthday.

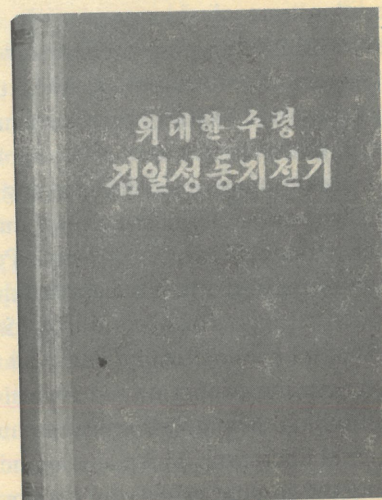
To put out the great leader’s biography has been a unanimous desire of Party members and people in our country and the revolutionary people of the world.

Respected President Kim Il Sung is held in high esteem as the sun of the nation, as the great leader not only by those who lead an independent and creative life in north Korea under his wise guidance but also by those in south Korea under US imperialist occupation and by compatriots in Japan and other foreign lands. They all adore him with boundless national pride, and arm themselves with the revolutionary world outlook of Juche and staunchly fight on for the revolutionary cause of Juche along the road indicated by him.

Indeed, no force can stem their ardent desire to learn from the great leader, which has become an increasing trend of our age.

Under the energetic guidance of the glorious Party centre, the compilation board gathered and classified a huge amount of precious materials concerning the great leader’s revolutionary activities at home and abroad, and completed its task successfully.

The biography contains the brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has performed everlasting exploits through his unique ideological and theoretical activities and vigorous guidance to revolution and construction by dint of his matchless wisdom and



noble communist traits of character. It also deals, in a comprehensive and systematic way, with the lofty personality of the respected leader as the greatest revolutionist and benign father of the people, who has traversed the resplendent road of protracted revolutionary struggle with unbounded devotion to the revolutionary cause and warm love for people.

The first volume of the biography concerns the period from the birth of the respected leader to the victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle (1912-August 1945); the second volume the period from his triumphal return home after liberation to the building of the foundations of socialism (August 1945-December 1960); and the third volume the period from the start of the allround building of socialism to the Sixth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea (January 1961-October 1980).

A Great Man



We Must Go Wherever There Are People

Sonbong County in North Hamgyong Province itself forms an integrated farm.

This county became an integrated farm in March 1959, when the great leader visited it to acquaint himself with the state of affairs firsthand.

He first came to the Cholpo village in Ungsang-ri and climbed up Mt. Uam, from the top of which he could have a bird’s-eye view of Sonbong County. Here he looked round with binoculars, before he asked local officials if there was a road to the bank of the Tuman River. They advised him to return since it was lunchtime and he had visited all that he had planned to inspect. They said there was a road but it was so rough that he would not be able to go. He said that if there was a road, it would be all right, and got into his car.

He first dropped in at Uam-ri where he explained to the people there specific ways and means to make proper arrangements for diversified fishing as well as medium- and small-scale fishing. Then, not caring about his fatigue from the long journey he had already made, he proposed to take a way along the Tuman River. One of the accompanying officials had checked the course the great leader proposed to take, and reported to him that the car might bog down in the road because the ground was melted and, moreover, sleet had fallen the day before.

He asked them to bring him a map. He pointed to the road along the Tuman River on the map and said:

“You have a road here. Why do you say we can’t

go? We can’t take only good roads in the countryside, can we? If this car bogs down, we must go even on foot. We must go wherever there are people.”

The great leader got in the car. The machine moved falteringly along the rough marshy road.

On his way to Hongui, he alighted from the car at Chosan-ri and had a talk with workers on the duck farm. It was well past lunchtime when he finished talking with them. The accompanying personnel thought the great leader would make for Hongui directly since he had even dropped in at the duck farm. But when the car reached the fork leading to Pupo, the last village of the marshland, the President’s car cut in the direction of Pupo.

The accompanying personnel were quite worried. The road leading to Pupo was such an awful marshy road that even the farm folk rode on horseback and women had to take off their footwear four kilometres from the village.

And the worst happened. The President’s car which had moved slowly along the muddy road, came to a standstill. Now, everybody thought they had to return. However, the great leader got out and stepped into the mud to join the accompanying officials in pushing the car out of the bog. Mud splashed on his clothes, but he did not care and kept pushing the car with a beaming smile on his face. The officials could not but be moved profoundly to see the sight.

Chajusong of Country and Nation Is Prerequisite to Chajusong of Masses

Attaining Chajusong for the country and the nation is of cardinal importance in the struggle for the Chajusong of the popular masses.

At the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK and the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held some time ago, the great leader President Kim Il Sung delivered a historic policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea". He said:

"The Chajusong of the country and the nation is a prerequisite to the Chajusong of the masses, and the struggle for the former is immediately the struggle for the latter."

As the great leader President Kim Il Sung said, the Chajusong of the country and the nation is a prerequisite for achieving Chajusong for the masses. It is primarily because the destiny of the masses depends on that of the country and the nation. If they are to achieve Chajusong the working masses should first be freed from all forms of domination and subjugation and become masters of their own destiny. Therefore, they must have their own country and their national independence must be guaranteed. As the great leader President Kim Il Sung pointed out, the destiny of the masses is unthinkable apart from that of the country and the nation, as long as there exist borders and national distinctions and people live with a national state as a unit.

There is a Korean saying that the people of a ruined country are worse than a dog in a house of death. This saying graphically denotes that if the country and the nation are subjugated, the masses cannot escape slavery. As they had been deprived of their countries and sovereignty for a long time, the peoples of colonial dependencies had no rights and

were exploited and oppressed under imperialist domination. Neither could they hold their legitimate position as masters of society.

In order to become masters of their destiny, people as social beings should regain their lost country and achieve national independence. Only then can the masses regain independent rights which are the life and soul of man, be responsible for their own destiny and hew it out independently.

The Chajusong of the country and the nation is a prerequisite to achieving that of the masses also because the latter is realized through the struggle for the former.

To attain complete Chajusong, the working masses must be freed not only from social subjection but also from the fetters of nature and outdated ideology and culture. This is possible only when the Chajusong of the country and the nation is firmly guaranteed.

As taught by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the struggle for the Chajusong of the country and the nation is precisely the struggle for that of the masses. The Chajusong of the country and the nation is guaranteed and attained by an independent power.

If a country acts under the baton of others without Chajusong although it won national independence and has its government, it cannot be called a real independent sovereign state. Accordingly, it cannot successfully realize the Chajusong of the masses. The party and state of the working class should firmly uphold Chajusong in all fields of their activities and adopt all their policies to meet the masses' aspiration for Chajusong. Then, the new social system is constantly consolidated and developed and Chajusong achieved for the masses more thoroughly in all spheres.

Noble Personality

"Our Father Is Marshal Kim Il Sung"

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung always calls children "kings" of the country and spares nothing for them. Any foreigner who has been to Korea can easily understand why its children familiarly call the President "Our father Marshal Kim Il Sung."

There are too many to tell about the fatherly leader's great efforts and cares for the children. Given below is just an anecdote about his profound love associated with children and students' clothes.

* * *

Early in December 1963 the Political Committee

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The road traversed by the Korean people and the successes and experiences gained in the DPRK patently prove that the Chajusong of the masses can be fully realized only when they take responsible attitudes towards the revolution of their country and steadfastly preserve the Chajusong of the country and the nation.

Upholding the banner of the Juche idea, the Korean people won two revolutionary wars against the American and Japanese imperialist aggressors under the judicious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The result was that they regained their lost country and defended the honour and dignity of the nation. This enabled them to take their destiny firmly in their hand as masters of the country and the power and carve it out with success.

Since its very inception the people's power founded in Korea has had the Juche idea as its unswerving guideline and firmly maintained Chajusong

of the Party Central Committee decided that the great leader President Kim Il Sung should take a rest at least for a few days. This reflected the earnest desire of the entire people. The leader could not turn down this request for this once and headed for a place of recreation. He was watching pedestrians carefully in his running car. When he was passing by a remote village, he saw two young schoolgirls and had the car stopped. The girls came running up to him and greeted him. He asked them about their names, addresses and school and scanned their clothes. He was so worried to find that they were not warmly clad though winter had set in.

throughout all realms of state activity. The people's power independently carried out democratic and socialist revolutions, independently undertook economic and cultural development and independently performed national defence and foreign activities.

As a consequence, Korea which was struck off the world map before, has won a worldwide fame as a socialist independent, sovereign state. And the Korean people who had no rights and were humiliated for ages, have become a genuine master of their destiny and enjoy an independent and creative life to the full.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of the Republic will stoutly maintain Chajusong in all areas of state activity and vigorously struggle to build socialism and communism with success and attain complete Chajusong for the popular masses.

Sok Jun Hak



As the car reached another village, the great leader got it pulled up again and looked carefully at the dresses of the children, who romped in the yard of a farmhouse. Their winter dresses were not so good, either.

That night he could not sleep in his quarters. He was disturbed in mind about what he had seen in the day and said to himself again and again that our children frolicked out in the cold without overcoats on.

Next morning the leader suggested going to Sariwon. The accompanying officials were taken aback and repeatedly asked him not to go anywhere but to take a good recess, now that he was here at the rest home. But he set off on his way, insisting that he must go.

On his arrival in Sariwon, the leader held a consultation with provincial officials concerned.

He said that he had intended to rest ten days or so this time, as decided by the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, but could not do so because his heart ached to see the children poorly dressed in winter clothes. He added that he planned to provide them in rural districts with winter clothes and indicated ways and means for this work.

From Sariwon the great leader went straight back to Pyongyang and called a session of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee. He saw to it that the meeting adopted a decision on supplying 1,000,000 padded coats free to all the children in the countryside that winter.

Nobody else but the leader who infinitely loves children could take such a great step.

The moment the decision was adopted, what had happened in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle flashed across the minds of those who were present at the meeting. The respected leader carried 20 *won* with him, while he undauntedly fought with the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the Paekdu mountains. His mother Kang Ban Sok had

done washing and needlework for neighbours and earned the money by pennies and gave it to the leader when he left home. When he visited Mt. Maan in the spring of 1936, he found the members of the Children's Corps in rags. His heart was torn. He unhesitatingly offered the very money which he had kept carefully for several years, so as to clothe the poor youngsters without delay.

The fatherly leader's love for children gets more and more intense with the lapse of time. Even when the country was hard pressed after liberation, he ensured that new school uniforms were provided to children with the change of seasons. And, now, he takes such a great step to supply them with smart and beautiful padded clothes free of charge. Under the most kindly care of the great leader all the Korean children and students thrive without the slightest worries.

The emotions and honours the Korean people had on the 65th birthday of the fatherly leader still remain in their hearts.

Early in October 1976 the situation of Korea was strained to the extreme owing to the "Panmunjom incident" provoked by the US imperialist invaders. But, in a meeting hall of the Party Central Committee there was discussed the problem of dressing children and students more decently. At first the officials who participated in the meeting could not but be astounded. The situation was so grim that war might break out at any moment. Therefore, this discussion was quite unexpected. The situation was grim, and, what is more, it was no easy job to produce clothes for children and students throughout the country at the same time. Oppressive silence reigned in the meeting-hall. The beloved leader ran his eyes over the hall and stressed that the children and students of the whole country should on all accounts be given clothes simultaneously. His tone of voice was confident. Now, a battle went ahead vigorously in all parts of the country to produce their clothes.

## Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

One day in March 1977 the great leader came to a brightly-illuminated room of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in order to see the samples of children's clothes. Various kinds of clothes and things for those who ranged from kindergarteners to students were on show, so the room resembled a large exhibition of light industry products.

Having looked around these goods, the leader went over to the children and students who were dressed in new clothes. There was a kindergartener who looked smart in a dark blue skirt over her drawers and a sweater with beautiful patterns and a pair of vinyl shoes with bow knots. The fatherly leader halted before her and gently asked her name, stooping. She was too young to fathom the depth of his warm love. And yet, she answered him with a beaming smile: "Thank you, Father Marshal!... My name is Kim Yong Suk."

The leader looked at the children and students for a while. He declared to the officials present on the occasion that it was possible only under our socialist system to supply clothes to all the children and students throughout the country simultaneously.

A few days later meetings were held across the nation to convey to the entire children and students the clothes, shoes and other things pervaded with the fatherly leader's love. They were given

suits of clothes, besides caps and shoes. They were so moved by his utmost care that they shed tears of gratitude and shouted at the top of their lungs: "Thank you, Father Marshal!" "Long live the father Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

The creche babes who just began to speak and the tots of kindergarten freely voiced "Thank you, Father Marshal Kim Il Sung!" These were the words of boundless gratitude uttered by all the children, students and their parents of the whole country. They cannot pick out any suitable expression of thanks, and only say "Thank you!" in choking voices.

Our children and students grow and will grow strong and happy, never envying anything, because they live under the great leader President Kim Il Sung's loving care which cannot be compared with the sky and the earth. The song of our children resounds far and wide over this beautiful land.

...

*Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung*

*Our home is the Party's embrace*

...

*Choe Gwang Ok*

## \*Note to the Term "CHAJUSONG"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The quality of man to live freely as the master of the world is termed Chajusong."

Chajusong is an attribute of man who desires to live and develop independently as master of the world and his own destiny.

Because of Chajusong inherent in his nature, man, unlike animals which are subordinated to their environments, desires to live free from the fetters of nature and society and is the master who dominates the world.

Chajusong is the life and soul of man, the social being. Physical life is the life of man as a living organism, and socio-political life is the life of man as the social being.

If a man has no Chajusong in society, he is as good as dead for a social being, even if he is physically alive. Only a man who has Chajusong and exalts his socio-political integrity can be a truly

worthy social being.

Human history is a history of struggle of the people for Chajusong.

This is so essentially because the masses desire Chajusong and struggle for it.

The transformation of society, remaking of nature and remoulding man are the important contents of the masses' struggle for Chajusong.

The Chajusong of a country and a nation is the prerequisite for the Chajusong of the popular masses, and the struggle for the Chajusong of a country and a nation is precisely the struggle for the Chajusong of the masses.

The Korean word "Chajusong" is given as it is pronounced because there is no suitable English word to correctly express such a profound meaning and wide connotation of the original.



## EVERYBODY'S WISH

The world's people are sincerely wishing the great leader President Kim Il Sung long life and good health.

An African personage stated:

"Humanity is greeting the most meaningful and auspicious holiday in its history of many millions of years.

"The 70 years of the great and respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's life is a glorious history of tremendous achievements which no one in the world has ever made.

"Kim Il Sung, this name humankind calls with unbounded reverence, is a banner of struggle and victory.

"Kim Il Sung, all the world's people look up to as the sun of mankind, is a glory of the times.

"That is why the long life and good health of President Kim Il Sung is unanimously desired by the people of the world."

Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, wrote:

"Not only the entire Korean people but also the world's people who are desirous of peace like us wish respected President Kim Il Sung to live long in good health to successfully lead and carry out the building of socialism in the DPRK and the historic cause of the country's independent peaceful reunification.

"In the course of my international activities to this date, I have visited a number of countries of the world and had opportunities to meet the highest leadership of state bodies and political parties. And I declare without

hesitation that the most outstanding, unprecedented leader is President Kim Il Sung.

"I sincerely congratulate the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, which will shine throughout the revolutionary history of the world and, from the very bottom of my heart, wish him long life and good health."

On the occasion of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's birthday, every warm heart the world over wishes him a long life in the best of health, with a feeling of boundless reverence for him.

Ismael Lojas, an official of a Mexican air-grindery, keeps the great leader's portrait in his house, among fragrant flowers. And he tends hundreds of flowers every day with an earnest wish for the great leader's longevity and good health.

His is not the only family which reverently keeps the great leader's portrait at home.

Ellof Wikrund, executive committee member of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Society, too, keeps the great leader's portrait at his home. He had not known well about Korea before he visited Korea. But, through his visit he witnessed the reality of this highly developed country and came to realize that the master key to all Korea's successes lies in the intelligent leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. As he understood the secret of Korea's uninterrupted development, he could not repress his burning desire to have the great leader's image at his side.

"He is a great people's leader," he thought.

"I wish I could live under his loving care just like the Korean people. If I could have at least his portrait at home, it would be tantamount to always having President Kim Il Sung at my side, wouldn't it?"

His desire was met at last. He expressed his emotion this way: "It was the happiest moment when I got the great leader President Kim Il Sung's portrait. My body and heart burned with a feeling of gratitude to him and the best wishes for his long life and good health."

Similar episodes of warm hearts and moving deeds are seen in Finland, France, Denmark, Benin, India, Guyana and elsewhere. Indeed, there are numerous touching stories about people adoring and respecting the great leader President Kim Il Sung and earnestly wishing him longevity and the best of health.

A high-ranking Maltese government official said that he had come to Korea travelling across continents and oceans, but he was ready to cover a distance several times greater, if necessary, to meet the great leader. A Malagasy friend pointed out that he wished he could stop the sun in the sky and make it an eternal monument to the immortal achievements of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

A French historian was so deeply touched after having been received by the great leader. He was resolved to become a Korean magnolia which would follow the sun for ever, and wrote his first poem entitled "Magnolias of Mangyongdae" for which he also composed excellent music. How many people have written poems and composed music to sing in praise of the great leader, though they are neither poets nor composers!

They all of them say that everybody in our age wishes the great leader President

Kim Il Sung long life and good health.

That is why broad sections of workers, farmers, youth and students in all countries on five continents, as well as renowned personages of political, social and academic circles, and even party and government leaders, keep on sending noble gifts to the great leader wishing him longevity and the best of health.

Here is a touching anecdote about an Indonesian friend who sent a gift to the great leader with his best wishes. At first he had planned to present a kind of ornament or precious thing to the great leader. But it seemed to be somewhat inadequate. He thought it over again, and decided to offer a gift which would be helpful, even a little, to the long life and good health of the great leader. He sent out many letters of inquiry. The result is that he was informed by ancient records of a kind of rice liquor and a herb medicine which would prolong the span of human life. But he could know nothing about their raw materials or the methods to make them. He trekked hundreds of miles taking some 360 days before he succeeded in making the liquor and medicine to be presented to the great leader.

The director of the Voluntad Press of Ecuador and his family presented the mountain honey of Milcabamba, which is regarded as the world's best. A European public figure respectfully presented some wine preserved for 81 years, out of his wish for the great leader's longevity and good health. An Indian friend presented a gift to the great leader President Kim Il Sung on his 70th birthday, which was inscribed with the figures "1912-1982" and "Long life and good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung". He did this to eulogize the great leader's undying achievements for mankind and manifest his ardent wish for his long life in good health.



All this is a crystallization of the purest and most laudable loyalty emanating from the very bottom of the hearts of foreign friends around the world, who burn to hold the great leader in high esteem for ever. The people's wish for his longevity and health knows no bounds.

A Bangladesh journalist sings of everybody's wish in this way:

*The great leader President Kim Il Sung,  
There is nothing greater than you,  
You are the Sun.  
All the sources of strength are initiated by you.*

*The great leader President Kim Il Sung,  
Your radiance is appropriate,  
The infrared rays give us warmth.  
That is why we are happy and gay.*

*The great leader President Kim Il Sung,  
You are the Sun.  
Who loves us, guides us,  
And helps us cherish a hope of tomorrow.*

*The great leader President Kim Il Sung  
We wish you a long life in good health.  
So that we can build a new Juche world,  
Where spring will always with us.*

On the occasion of the great leader's birthday, the meaningful greatest festivity, paeans resound still higher, wishing him longevity and health.

## Phraseology

## Xigang Conference

The Xigang Conference is one of many historic conferences held in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. As the Japanese imperialists were tightening their colonial rule over the Korean people as never before, the great leader President Kim Il Sung held a conference of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army at Xigang in March 1937. This is why it is called the Xigang Conference.

At the conference the great leader delivered a historic speech titled "Let Us Inspire the People with Hopes of National Liberation by Advancing with Large Forces into the Homeland." In his speech he advanced a policy of carrying out large-scale operations to thrust into Korea and indicated the course

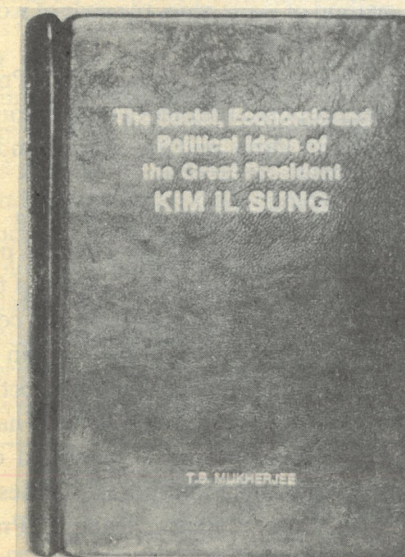
of action the KPRA units should take and their immediate tasks in implementing the policy. In addition, he pointed out that the bases set up in and around Mt. Paekdu must be gradually enlarged to the Rangrim Mountains.

The policy was an active one which made it possible to smash the desperate "punitive" offensive of the Japanese imperialist troops of aggression and hasten the decisive victory of the Korean revolution.

The Xigang Conference inspired the distressed Korean people with confidence in national liberation and marked a turning point in bringing about a great upswing in the Korean revolution as a whole centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

## Theoretical Book

# "The Social, Economic and Political Ideas of the Great President Kim Il Sung" off the Press in India



Indian scholar T.B. Mukherjee, Director of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, wrote a theoretical book entitled "The Social, Economic and Political Ideas of the Great President Kim Il Sung" and published it in English in India on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

We introduce here the book.

Follow the contents of the book:

**Words Dedicated to President Kim Il Sung**

**Preface**

**Chapter I**

1. Origin of the Juche Idea
2. Man-Centred Juche Philosophy
3. Essence of Consciousness
4. Socio-Historic View of Juche
5. Juche View of Human Life
6. Embodiment of the Juche Idea

**Chapter II**

1. Juche-Oriented Theory of Leadership

2. Style of Party Work
3. On Bureaucracy
4. Policy on Judiciary

**Chapter III**

1. Some Theoretical Problems of Socialist Economy
2. Management of Socialist Economy
3. Planning of the Economy
4. Thesis on Agriculture
5. Trade and Commodity Circulation

**Chapter IV**

1. Role of Trade Union in Socialist Society
2. Policy on Intellectuals
3. Problem of Youth
4. Revolutionizing and Working-Classizing Women

**Conclusion**

In the words dedicated to President Kim Il Sung the author writes:

"I dedicate this book most humbly and respectfully to the greatest philosopher of the world, the respected leader, President Kim Il Sung, the shining sun illuminating the road for millions of people in the world for independence, and a Messiah whom the world people hold in high esteem, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday wishing him long life and good health."

In the preface he states that the idea of the great President Kim Il Sung marks the peak of the ideologies of the world thinkers and philosophers in its profoundness, content and composition.

He expresses his sincerest gratitude to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il for his precious advice to him in the study and dissemination of the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, and heartily wishes him, the bright sun of Juche, long life and happiness.



In Chapter I he treats the starting point and philosophical principle of the Juche idea, some problems on the socio-historical view of Juche, the Juche view of human life and the originality and superiority of the guiding principle for the embodiment of the Juche idea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung authored, developed and enriched the Juche idea to meet the demands of the Korean revolution in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and after Korea's liberation he deepened and perfected the Juche idea through the struggle to maintain the independent and creative stands against flunkeyism and dogmatism, he stresses and continues:

"Comrade Kim Jong Il, a theoretician of the Juche idea, formulated the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung as an integrated system of ideology, theory and methodology of Juche, so that it could be understood as a perfect doctrine."

Observing the philosophical principle of the Juche idea, he says that the Juche philosophy defines man as a social being with *Chajusong*, creativeness and consciousness, and this definition opens up a new phase in the study of man, and explains from different angles that the Juche idea is an idea that thoroughly defends the *Chajusong* and creativeness of man and calls for the equality of people in life.

He says that the Juche idea gave a unique elucidation of the nature of human consciousness and that the great leader President Kim Il Sung stressed the role of ideological consciousness in revolutionary struggle and the importance of its remoulding and advanced the theory on the revolutionization and working-classization of the masses of the people for the first time in history.

He continues: The great leader President Kim Il Sung gave a homocentric socio-historical view and an important proposition that man is the maker of history and human history is a history of struggle of the popular masses for *Chajusong* and creativeness.

The Juche view of human life is the only correct one which values the interests of the collective above those of individuals and organically combines them and treasures political life more than physical life.

The author stresses that keeping the independent

and creative stands is important in embodying the Juche idea and that from such stands the great leader President Kim Il Sung laid down the line of three revolutions and other original lines and policies and wisely led the struggle for their implementation, with the result that miraculous achievements were made in all areas of revolution and construction in Korea.

In Chapter II, the writer studies the Juche principle and method of leadership, the style of work and the policy on judiciary.

He emphasizes that the great leader President Kim Il Sung proposed the theory on the monolithic leadership of the Party and the leader and other outstanding theory of leadership.

The respected President Kim Il Sung is the greatest leader possessed of all which a people's leader should have, and the correct choice of the heir to the leader is important in inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause and the Korean people have settled splendidly this problem by electing the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who has fully mastered the Juche idea and is possessed of outstanding leadership and noble moral qualities, as the successor to the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the writer says and goes on: The great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified the Juche-oriented method of Party work based on the mass line, the essence, source and forms of manifestation of bureaucracy and ways and means to eliminate it, and the function and role of proletarian dictatorship in socialist society.

In Chapter III, the author explains the great leader President Kim Il Sung's immortal classics on the economic problem, substantiating the originality and indestructible vitality of his thought and theory of economic construction and management.

The theories contained in the great leader's immortal classics including "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" represent a great contribution to the development of the economic theory, he underscores and continues: The great leader set forth the policies of agrarian reform and agricultural cooperation and the policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the farmers through carrying out the three revolutions in the countryside and wisely guided them to execute them

successfully.

He writes: "The success in the field of agriculture and his Juche theory on agricultural revolution are a unique and original contribution to human thought. It shows the path to millions of people to proceed slowly but steadily to the final goal of a complete ideal society where independence is realized."

In Chapter IV, the writer explains the great leader's theory and policy of raising the position and role of the working people's organizations and educating and remoulding all sections of people to build up revolutionary forces. He explains the great leader's policies and theories of intellectuals, scientific and educational development and cultural construction and his profound and original thought and policy of educating and training youth into dependable heirs to the revolution in combination with actual conditions of different countries.

Referring to the problem of carrying forth the leader's revolutionary cause, the author says that the

## Phraseology

The anti-Japanese guerrillas' method of work is a revolutionary work method created during the revolutionary struggle against Japan. It is permeated with the immortal Juche idea and the revolutionary mass line based on it. The Chongsan-ri method is a communist method of mass leadership. This method was patterned after the guerrillas' method of work and concretized and developed in keeping with the new realities of socialist construction.

In February 1960 the great leader visited Chongsan-ri, Kangso County, South Pyongan Province (Chongsan-ri, Taean City at present) for firsthand guidance, with a view to radically improving the work system and method of Party, state and economic organizations after the victory of socialist revolution. During this guidance he created the Chongsan-ri method. Soon he made sure that this method was generalized throughout the country.

What is the keynote of the Chongsan-ri method?

First, the higher bodies should help the lower levels and the superiors, the subordinates, so as to carry out the Party's lines and policies in concerted

## Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives youth revolutionary education and skilfully guides them to carry forward the revolutionary cause.

In the conclusion, he writes: After meeting the great leader "I was overwhelmed with joy and I felt that here was a great man who was the real Messiah of modern world" And he goes on: "He has the perfection of a saint, the wisdom of a great philosopher, the bravery and heroism of a great military leader, the administrative ability of the highest order, and above all he is a great humanist and a liberator of mankind."

He stresses: The great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, is an all-embracing and scientific world outlook and the most revolutionary and creative idea to free mankind from all shackles and lead it to an ideal society. Korea is developing at a high speed to be found nowhere in the world for his uncommon wisdom and political talent.

## Chongsan-ri Method

efforts.

Second, officials should always keep in touch with realities, closely acquaint themselves with them and seek correct ways to solve problems in hand.

Third, priority should be given to political work, or work among people, in all matters and the masses' voluntary zeal and creativity aroused so as to fulfil revolutionary tasks.

Fourth, general guidance should be properly combined with specific guidance.

Fifth, order of priority should be determined in work and forces concentrated on the main link, so that all problems are resolved.

Sixth, all work should be planned and stepped up vigorously.

The Chongsan-ri method is an encyclopedia on revolutionary art of leadership, which provides comprehensive answers to all problems arising in leading the masses; and it is a potent weapon which guarantees the victory of revolutionary struggle and work of construction.



## RAILWAY TICKET

Some time ago I dropped in at a locomotive corps on the east coast. And I happened to meet a locomotive driver, one of the innovators striving to increase the freightage without accident. He was 45 years old, and he said he had been working as locomotive driver for 26 years now. I asked him how he had taken up the job so early.

"You mean how?" said the locomotive driver, turning his head slowly towards the window. His face clouded.

A little while later he produced a tiny purse. He fumbled in it for something, which he showed me. It was a faded, fluffy railway ticket. With an effort I could discern "Chunchon" printed on the ticket.

"Why, isn't this a ticket to Chunchon in the south Korean province of Kangwon?!"

I was taken aback and stared at him wondering what this meant.

"I was eight years old when I bought that ticket," said the locomotive driver and started telling me about the ticket associated with a great misfortune.

His mother's family lived in Chunchon. A month before the country's liberation in 1945, his mother went to visit her home taking her four-year-old son.

That great event of national liberation took place. The whole country boiled with the joy of freedom. He longed for his mother so. One day he accompanied his father to the railway station and bought a ticket for Chunchon.

It was around that time when the American armed forces of aggression landed in south Korea, with the result that Korea was divided in north and south. The trains supposed to run between north and south were forced to stop at the stations in the vicinity of the 38th parallel, unable to go on to their terminals. So, his plan to go to Chunchon fizzled out.

"Sonny, you can't go because the Americans set up the barrier on the 38th parallel."

The father soothed the young boy and gritted his

teeth with burning hatred for the aggressors.

The boy was too young to understand what the 38th parallel meant. He was just awfully sorry he could not go to Chunchon. From then on, this boy envied locomotive drivers whenever he saw a train on the run. He thought he would be able to go to his mother by train once he became a locomotive driver.

Thirty-seven years had passed since his parting with mother. Awake or asleep he had been anxious to know how his mother and brother were faring. He was locomotive driver now, but he could not drive his machine southward because of the Military Demarcation Line.

This misfortune is not confined to him alone. How many fathers and mothers, sons and daughters and brothers live separated in north and south and are worried about each other, unable to know how they are living.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

**"For our nation today nothing is more precious than reunification and there is no more pressing task than reunifying the country."**

Our nation must be reunified at all costs. The young boy who would take out the unused Chunchon ticket and sob in grief whenever he wanted to see his mother, is a father now, and his son pictures the image of his grandmother he has never seen.

How is it possible to tolerate this suffering of our brethren? Any Koreans of the same ancestral blood are burning with the desire for reunification. But Chon Du Hwan, the south Korean traitor, doggedly opposes one Korea. We cannot stand this. Nothing can stop that day from coming. Our people's united efforts will shatter the heinous scheme of American imperialists and traitors to perpetuate the division, and the day will definitively come when the reunification train will run down to the southernmost tip of the peninsula.

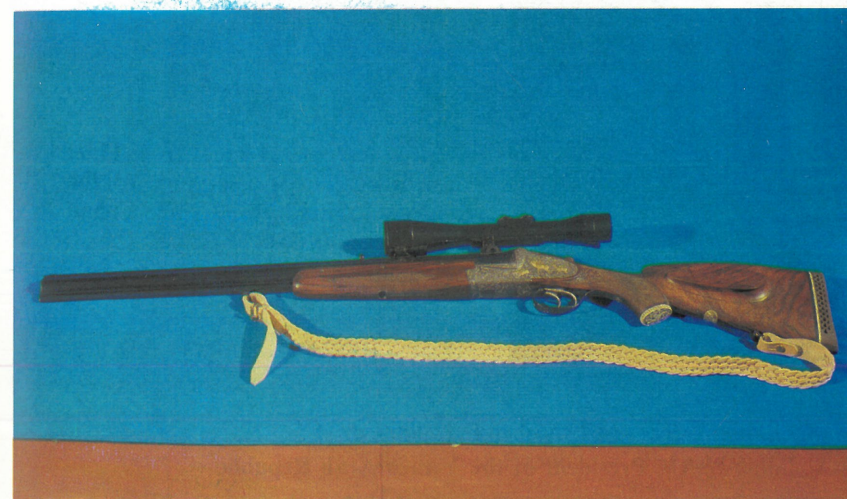
*Choe Chang Gi*

## PRECIOUS GIFTS

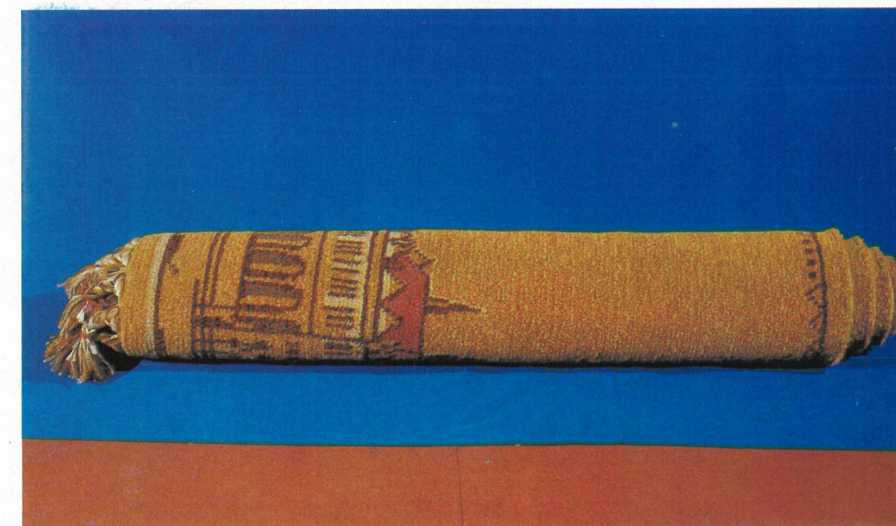
from Many Countries to the Great Leader

President Kim Il Sung in Honour of

His 70th Birthday(2)

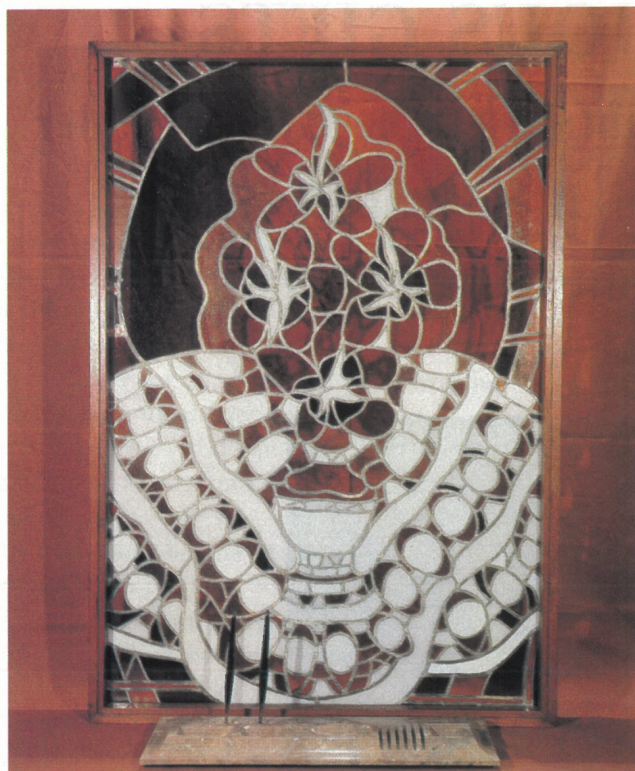


A hunting gun from Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party



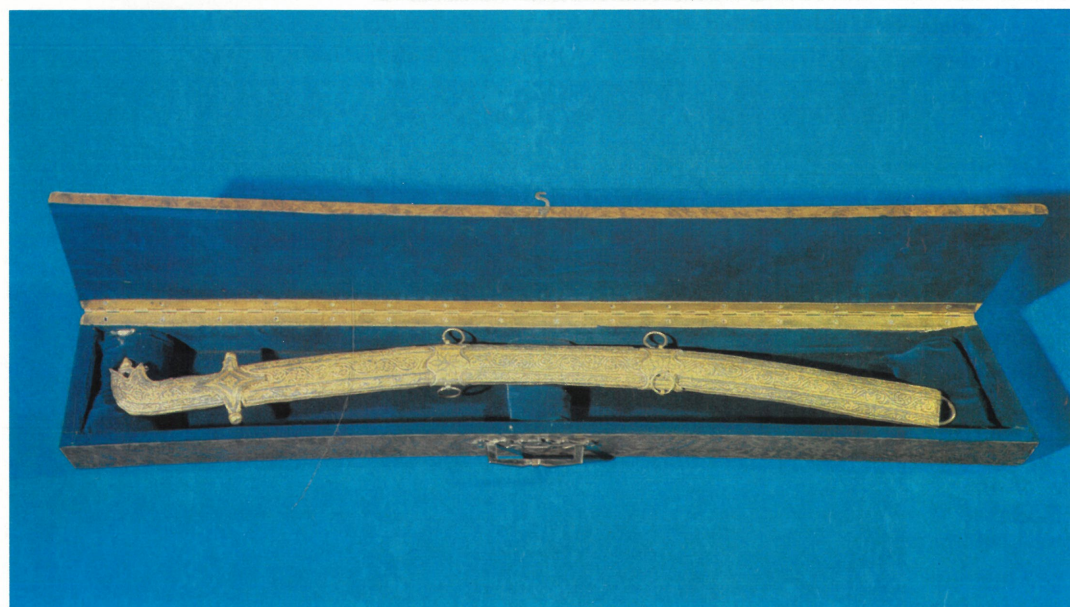
A wall carpet from Losonczi Pal, President of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, and Kadar Janos, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party





A patterned crystal panel from Fidel Castro Ruz, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party

A gold-gilded sword from Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Yemen Arab Republic



A handcraft work from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the Republic of India

A leopard skin from President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania





# CHILD ARTISTS



They are enthralled by the beautiful homeland

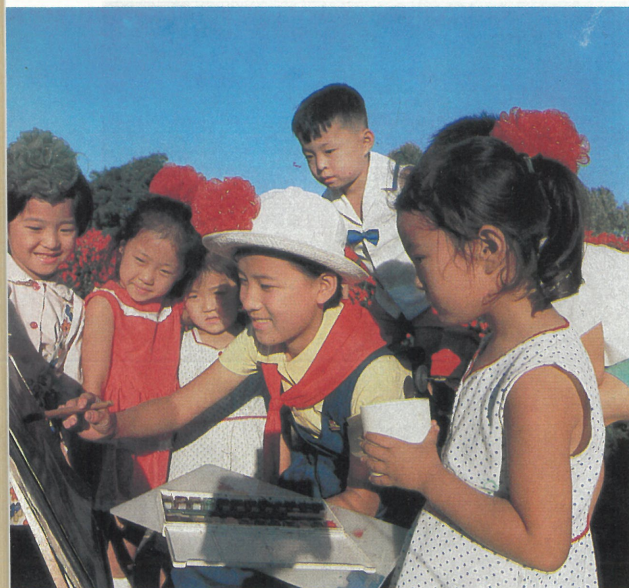
The teacher fosters  
his pupils' talents



At Moran Hill, a scenic beauty







Kindergarteners fascinated by the picture



Putting his heart into the work

Their works are commented on



## *The Flower Garden* *OF THE CENTRAL BOTANICAL GARDEN*





## KOREAN STAMPS



### Guiding Star

## Comrade Kim Jong Il, Heir to the Juche Cause

*Joao Carlos Teixeira Barbosa* (Guinea-Bissau)

### Comrade Kim Jong Il, Great Thinker and Theoretician of Juche

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980 elected Comrade Kim Jong Il, a great thinker and brilliant leader, as Member of Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the Party Central Committee in reflection of the unanimous will of the entire Party members and people.

His election by the Korean people is a clear expression of their firm determination to go to the bright communist future.

He was elected as the heir to the Juche cause pioneered by the peerless great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, because he is possessed of great traits of character as a preeminent thinker and theoretician, as a communist with noble humanism.

He was born in the Paekdu forest in the hard days of the anti-Japanese war and received patriotic and revolutionary family education.

He grew up in the midst of the fierce Fatherland Liberation War and the struggle to establish Juche in Korea. That is why Comrade Kim Jong Il, possessed of personality as a people's leader and tried and tested in the flame of the three revolutions, became a great leader of the people recognized by history.

For his uncommon qualities as an outstanding

thinker, today the world's progressive people, the people of the third world in particular, look up to him as a great guider of not only the Korean people but also the world's people.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is a model theoretician who has fully mastered the ideology, theory and methodology of scientific Kimilsungism. He is a perfect embodiment of the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the eternal sun of the world's oppressed people.

He, the heir to the Juche cause, steadily and deeply studied the Juche idea authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from his childhood with refulgent wisdom and untiring zeal. He had a complete and deep grasp of the revolutionary idea of the great teacher through his constant, energetic study.

On the basis of the immortal Juche idea of the great teacher, he vigorously conducted ideological activities and developed and enriched President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary theory.

He formulated the great leader's revolutionary idea as Kimilsungism and scientifically clarified its composition, specific features and historic position.

Kimilsungism is an integrated system of ideology, theory and methodology of Juche splendidly applied in the revolutionary struggle under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Il's theory is based on President Kim Il Sung's idea.



## Comrade Kim Jong Il, Genius of Leadership

Comrade Kim Jong Il always believes in the strength of the popular masses, made them masters of revolution and construction and leads them to push forward revolution and construction with redoubled efforts.

He always puts forward correct struggle slogans which grip the hearts of the masses and rouses the entire Party members and people to the struggle to put them into effect. He gives careful guidance in the work of all fields and develops them in a unified way.

Such slogans are "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"; "Produce, study and live like anti-Japanese guerrillas!"; "All forward for the speed campaign!"; and "Let us heighten our revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!"

All these struggle slogans put forward by Comrade Kim Jong Il, the genius of leadership, have become the people's own slogans and greatly inspire their struggle with a tremendous influence.

## Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, Genius of Art

Comrade Kim Jong Il created new revolutionary operas which are fundamentally different from European operas in form and content, apply the specific features of national music of Korea and tally with modern aesthetic sense. Under his energetic guidance revolutionary operas "The Sea of Blood," "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man" and "A Flower Girl" adapted from immortal classics were created in Korea in a miraculously short space of time.

Thus operas depicting independent working people as heroes came into being for the first time in history.

The "Sea-of-Blood"-style revolutionary operas,

comprehensive stage art works reflecting human life, are national in form.

Through the press I learned long ago that the Mansudae Art Troupe which gave performances in France and Italy is under the brilliant guidance of Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The performances were fantastic. They called forth a great admiration of the French and Italian peoples. They are unanimous in highly praising the Korean art as the "peak of the world art", as an "art gripping the hearts of Europe." As seen above, Comrade Kim Jong Il guides the Korean art prominently. So, we can say for certain that he is a genius of art.

## Kim Jong Il, Great Man Born of History

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il guides work in all spheres with a remarkable talent. That is why numberless world-startling miracles are worked in Korea. Under the guidance of this "history-appointed" leader the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Ragwon Street, the Pyongyang Metro, the Taesongsan Pleasure Park, the Changgwang Street, the Grand People's Study House, the Ice Rink and many other grand monumental creations rose in Korea in recent years.

Such energetic guidance eloquently proves that he is a genius of leadership.

Comrade Kim Jong Il is a leader who has noble humanism and boundlessly loves the people. He is a true people's leader with an admirable guiding idea and uncommon art of leadership.

From ancient times to the present age there were many great men and leaders in the East and West who represented definite eras of history. But, never before have there been such leaders with great idea, brilliant art of leadership and boundless love for the people as the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il, the heir to his Juche cause.

With unfathomable love for the people and cadres he pays deep attention to their work and life.

He dearly loved his comrades from his childhood. He always treasures the working people. He kindly teaches each of them and trains them all into ardent revolutionaries of a Juche type. He always remember officials who died for the revolution and confers great favours upon their bereaved families. He has their sons and daughters brought up under the care of the Party and sends them to revolutionary schools.

## Dear Leader among Miners

Workers urged him not to enter the pit. But he went there through an 8-kilometre-long tunnel. Though the pit was wet with underground water, he went to the end of the cutting face, saying that he should go wherever there are workers and they work.

This revolutionary guidance gave miners strength and courage.

## Humanism of Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

Once a worker of the Kim Chaek Iron Works was seriously wounded by an accident. Comrade Kim Jong Il was dreadfully sorry for him and sent able doctors and precious medicines and had him brought back to life ten days later.

A girl was gathering clams without noticing the rising tide which came in swiftly. She could not get back to the shore, but was drifted by waves to the sea on a floating ice. Informed of this, he promptly sent helicopters to save her.

He also sent a special plane to rescue an official at the door of death in a Middle East country.

Two seamen of a Korean trading vessel,

"Hyoksin," fell ill in the middle of the Indian Ocean and required immediate operations.

The dear leader sent a telegram himself and encouraged them, declaring that though far-off from the homeland they would never die because they believed in the Party. And he took steps to save them and had radio communication kept with the vessel. He learned that if the vessel went to Colombo it would be too late, and instructed the vessel by wire to proceed to Madras. Thus two seamen received operations in good time and were rescued.

There were four school-age children in the embassy of the DPRK in an African country. Comrade Kim Jong Il sent a plane to bring them back to Korea from the distant African continent so that they could attend school in the homeland from the new academic year which started on September 1. He had been taught by the great leader that children are "kings" of the country and should be loved most and took such a humanitarian measure.

As these episodes show, Comrade Kim Jong Il is a benign leader.

Since they have such a wise heir to the Juche cause, the Korean people live in an age of prosperity.

Whenever I greet the auspicious birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, I feel confident that the future of the Korean revolution and the world is bright, indeed.

We are now struggling to build a new society free from exploitation of man by man, opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism.

In order to win this struggle we should follow the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il's theory and methodology of Juche, I think. Because Kimilsungism, an integrated system of ideology, theory and methodology of Juche, is a banner of struggle for all the progressive people of the world fighting for Chajusong.

I heartily wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il a long life and good health for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.



# AT FIVE A.M.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il equipped with matchless daring and fathomless energy shows ways and means of arriving at communist society through his own practical example.

He inherited the outstanding leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and guides our Party and revolution with great audacity and revolutionary zeal.

This happened a few years ago. The dear leader worked overnight at his office to handle mountains of work. It was nearly 5 a.m. when he stood up to go home.

As soon as he got in the car, he switched on the radio. He would like to know how the radio was broadcast.

Following the music that signalled the beginning of the broadcast for the day, came the announcement of the programme and the items cast to factories and mills.

The dear leader listened attentively to the radio, and remembered the merits and demerits. In the morning he called in an official concerned and said:

**"I heard our radio at dawn today. But you announce the day's programme before five a.m. Don't do so. You should begin the broadcast at five o'clock sharp with the sound of the bell. You may give the announcement of the day's programme around five-thirty."**

The official's heart was full to hear these words, for the dear leader had listened to the

beginning part of the radio broadcasting and had given the advice on a matter he had never thought of. Indeed, the dear leader makes the most of the brief time while in the running car.

Once an official was waiting for a bus at a bus stop at five o'clock in the morning. He was on his way home after working overnight at his workplace. Suddenly a car stopped at the bus stop and the dear leader alighted from it to his great surprise. Before he could utter words of greetings, the dear leader with a broad smile on his face, said, **"Why are you so late? You mustn't overstrain yourself,"** and asked him to get in his car. The dear leader took the overawed official to his home.

Later, commenting on this, the official said: **"Everybody is asleep at five a.m. But the dear leader went home at that hour that day, too, and was rather worried about me. To him there was no line of demarcation between working days and holidays, between days and nights and between sleeping hours and meal time."**

It was November 1970 when the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was being held. The dear leader had been very busy with the work of the Party Congress. One night he was checking a document related to the Congress, which needed quite a few corrections. He revised the paper in person pen in hand, asking opinions of the officials who had prepared the document or getting necessary

materials from them.

The windows were wet with early morning dew but the dear leader kept on working on the document. As he finished correcting it, the eastern sky began to get light and the capital city was awaking from its slumber. His secretary suggested that he should take a rest now. He had been very anxious to make this suggestion but he had not been able to do so, because the dear leader was so deeply absorbed in writing.

Only then did the dear leader look at his watch and, with an imperceptible smile on his face, he said that he had another task to do now. He buckled down to it without getting a wink of sleep. It was also five o'clock in the morning.

In the early spring of 1975 a foreign service official happened to work at the side of the dear leader for some time. One day this official saw the dear leader taking his supper at three o'clock at dawn because he had had to do a lot of work. After the belated supper he suggested seeing a new film and made for the projection room. Some film workers were waiting there. They had been called in by the dear leader.

Having seen a number of reels the dear leader, full of activity and energy, encouraged the film workers and gave them detailed advices on problems to be solved before the completion of the film.

It was almost five a.m. already. However, the dear leader went back to his office room and began to check documents which needed

his prompt approval. He started his work for the day. This is the way he works.

It happened on August 2, 1974. He was going to wind up the short training course for Party organizers from across the nation, which had lasted many days under his personal arrangement. Ordinary people begin their work at six or seven o'clock in the morning. But his work started at zero hour that very day, too.

The whole capital city was asleep, but there were, as usual, documents heaped up on his desk. And yet, the dear leader examined all the documents and gave finishing touches to the text of his speech he was to make at the short training course.

An official informed him that it was five a.m. and suggested that he should go to bed. The dear leader said how time flew, and continued to work on the text. He sat up throughout the night working without a moment of respite like this, and went straight to the venue of the training course in the morning.

The dear leader works with such brimming energy without taking sleep or rest. Thanks to his dynamic guidance our Party has strengthened and developed to be an ever-victorious party of iron ranks, and great miraculous achievements are made daily and hourly in the revolution and construction in our country.

*Choe So Yong*



# THE SAGACIOUS LEADER

## Loved and Trusted by the People (2)

*Muhammad Al Missuri* (Syria)

### THE GREAT TEACHER

Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the national-liberation movement in Korea, said that the revolution begins with rallying kindred spirits and is carried to completion by their united strength.

Love and fidelity of revolutionary comrades constitute a great driving force to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and to overcome all tribulations and difficulties and carry the revolution to victory by their united efforts.

This truth, which was clarified by Kim Hyong Jik over 60 years ago and the correctness of which was proved in the 50-year long revolutionary practice of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, is splendidly realized by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to bring out its worth to the full now.

I could see that everyone I met in Pyongyang and in the provinces regarded the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il not as a leader on whom devolves the heavy responsibility of Party and state affairs but rather as a close friend and as a great teacher.

They say proudly that Comrade Kim Jong Il is a genuine revolutionary comrade who has lofty revolutionary comradeship and fidelity, values people very much and shows profound affection for them.

A revolutionary leader enjoys the deepest respect of his comrades, firmly unites them and inspires them to the revolutionary struggle. This is because of his outstanding thoughts, superb art of leadership, lofty comradeship and revolutionary fidelity.

Brought up amid the fierce storms of the revolution under the care of the beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who has a lofty revolutionary comradeship never known in human history and the respected mother Kim Jong Suk who was infinitely kind-hearted and was a shining paragon of revolutionary comradeship, Comrade Kim Jong Il came to a deep realization in his early days of the value of revolutionary comrades and the might of genuine comradely love.

His love for his revolutionary comrades is most ardent and infinitely generous and profound. This is because he has a most kind-hearted disposition, great enthusiasm and rare magnanimity.

Before anything else, he gives people most precious political lives and kindly leads them to keep them shining for ever.

People have political as well as physical lives. Political lives are precious and decide the worth of people as social beings, enabling them to enjoy a true life. This is the truth of life elucidated by the great Kimilsungist view on life.

If a man forfeits his political life, he is as good as dead.

This is why the Korean revolutionaries value their political integrity more than anything else; this enables them to lead a most worthwhile life and will make them enjoy an eternal life even after their death.

They are not like natural flowers that bloom just for a season and then fade away. They are fighters devoted to the cause of Kimilsungism; they keep their beautiful flowers of revolution blooming all

their life without fading or withering away.

Every Korean comrade we meet speaks of his worthwhile life and proudly refers to the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the eternal guardian of his political life.

For a long time the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il personally looked after the ideological and political life of Li In Suk, a new star at the Korean Film Studio, educating her to bring her up to be a revolutionary soldier faithful to the fatherly leader and a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. He tempered her in practical work and kindly looked after her political and ideological growth, thereby leading her to become a Party member.

On the day when she had the honour of being admitted to the Party, he called on her at her workplace to congratulate her and inspired her to work harder.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il puts all his heart into bringing up people to be more loyal to the great leader. Whenever he discovers a new bud among them, he fosters and brings it into full bloom, however trifling it might be.

It is really moving to hear that he gave individual guidance scores of times to a young composer who did not have much experience in musical creation. This clearly shows his deep love for his revolutionary comrades. He would often call the composer to his office to listen to his new music; sometimes he would visit his studio to spend whole nights creating new pieces of music with him, choosing new tunes for him. He even remembered the composer's old product which he himself had already forgotten, and helped him to perfect it to be one popular with the people.

Thanks to his wholehearted teaching and guidance for so many years, the composer became at last a People's Artiste and an honourable winner of "Kim Il Sung Prize".

In Korea, under his warm comradely care many people who were once poorly qualified politically have thus grown up to be Workers' Party members, People's Artistes, Labour Heroes, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, and competent

cadres of the Party and the state.

From a loftiest revolutionary comradeship, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il values all workers more than anything else in this world and meticulously looks after their work and life.

He is always deeply concerned about how to provide better living and working conditions to all workers and spares nothing for this, so that they carry out the great leader's instructions thoroughly. He says that only by going through reports in one's office, one cannot get acquainted with the living and working conditions of people. So he makes it a rule to go out to various places to find facts at first hand and takes measures to solve problems.

He always pays deep attention to the work of the people under him. When he got an electronic computer, he thought of the chief engineer of the Hwanghae Iron Works who was directing production, and sent it to him.

This computer was simple and handy. So the functionaries of the Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) had sent it to him as a gift.

He always gives thought to people before himself. Thus, he sent a worker under him even the electronic computer presented to him for his use.

Here is an episode about his deep love shown to the family of an official. One spring the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was giving guidance to the TV station on the spot, when he learned that the cameraman Li Tae Hun had married some time before.

Later he sent for the cameraman and reproached him for having arranged his wedding without letting him know. Then he said to the cadres present, "This comrade has no parents, so I had thought I would arrange his wedding. But some time ago when I went to the TV station, I learned that he had had a quiet wedding. I had given him my phone number to ring me up whenever he had any problem. But he held it quietly without giving me a call."

He asked the cameraman in detail how his wife



and he were faring, and learned that they were not living together. His wife was still remaining in the local area because they could not manage to get a house as yet. He was lost in thought for a while before he said that since he failed to arrange his wedding, he would have to get him a house at least.

One day a month later, the dear leader dropped in at his office without previous notice, and took the bewildered cameraman out in a car. They crossed the Mansu Bridge and stopped in front of a newly-built apartment house on the bank of the Potong River. The dear leader led the way up to Flat No. 3 on the first floor. He said, "**Now, take this, it's your certificate of residence. I couldn't have let you live in an old house, you are a new family. That's why I am a bit delayed in finding a new flat for you. Go in and see if it suits your fancy.**" With this, the dear leader put the key of the flat in his hand and urged him to go in. The cameraman stood still where he was, feeling a lump in his throat. Only after seeing the man go inside, the dear leader left.

Gazing after the receding car, the cameraman stood shedding hot tears.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il also looks after the health of workers with parental care.

Saying that only when he sees people in good health, he feels at ease and that the sight of healthy people inspires him with strength, he gives instructions that at all institutions special attention should be paid to the workers' rest and health.

While he himself works without rest and sleep, he has got a decision adopted to ensure that people rest every Sunday and leave their work punctually every day without working after hour.

When he sees a man in poor health, he gets good medicine for him by addressing inquiries to various quarters. And when he receives report that a worker is in hospital, he makes it a point to call on him despite the pressure of work to console him and take various measures for his treatment.

Here is a story about his warm care for the family of an official working at a central institution.

The official was troubled with his sick wife. One day he was wanted on the phone. He did not expect it would be a call from the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, who said he had just heard of the illness of his wife and reproached him for not telling him about it but worrying himself all alone.

Deeply moved, the official was standing silently with the receiver in his hand, when the dear leader's gentle voice rang again, "**Don't tax your mind with worries any more. We must help each other in time of need.**"

These words overflowing with warm love made his heart full. In the evening the official hurried home and told his wife all about this, hardly able to contain his joy.

However, his wife who was lying in her sickbed said in tears that they should not worry the dear leader with their family's trouble, for he has to look after all affairs of the Party and the state.

So the official remained silent for a few days, when the dear leader gave him a ring again.

After another few days, valuable medicine sent by the dear leader was delivered to the home of the official.

Indeed, the medicine was priceless, permeated with his great love for man which makes it possible to cure a fatal disease.

His lofty, warm revolutionary love is felt by all people in this country who are fighting for the revolution. He regards them as precious revolutionary comrades, values them and shows utmost care for them.

Under this warm loving care, all people in Korea are leading a fruitful life and keep the red flowers of revolution in bloom.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il also has the highest sense of revolutionary duty.

His sense of revolutionary duty exerts great influence on his soldiers to consolidate genuine human relations and work faithfully for ever to accomplish the cause of Kimilsungism, closely united around the great leader.

He regards it as his duty to look after his revolutionary soldiers to the end. When one of his revolutionary comrades dies, he is grieved more

## Poem

# Bright Is the Future of Korea

Muhammed Hajinur (Yemen)

*Happy are the people of Korea  
Bright is the future of Korea  
In the sky of Korea where the sun of humanity shines  
A great lodestar rose*

*Happy is Korea  
Bright is the future of Korea  
She has Comrade Kim Il Sung the author of the Juche idea  
And Comrade Kim Jong Il the perfect embodier of the Juche idea  
Both the sun and the lodestar of humanity*

*Happy is the future of mankind  
Bright is the future of the world  
As it has the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il  
Who unfolds a new world of Juche*

than anybody else. He highly appreciates the exploits of the deceased and takes measures to give them wide publicity.

This is why all the people of Korea say fervently that there has never been such a high sense of duty as that of the dear leader although it is a long time since the appearance of the words "sense of duty" in this world.

When he heard of the death of an ordinary worker engaged in socialist construction, he deeply moaned it and said the man departed too early, at a still young age when he could have worked more for the revolution. Then he gave instructions to hold a fine funeral for the deceased and to issue "Certificate of Socialist Patriotic Martyr's Family" to the bereaved family. He also took steps to send all his six sons and daughters to revolutionary schools.

At the death of Labour Hero Rim Gun Sang, former Chairman of the Okdo Cooperative Farm,

Ryonggang County, South Pyongan Province, who had been faithful to the great leader, the dear leader referred over and over again to the services he had rendered and saw to it that he was given wide publicity in the newspapers and over the radio.

Every New Year's Day he thinks of the bereaved families of his departed revolutionary comrades and sends gifts to them. Often, he sends for the children who are back home from school for vacation so that they may spend the holiday together with him at his residence.

Innumerable are stories of his warm love for his revolutionary soldiers and their families.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a great teacher who looks after all his revolutionary soldiers with warmest love that cannot be bought by money and leads them forward by the hand towards the accomplishment of the cause of Kimilsungism.



# Song

## "We Are Heirs to the Revolution"

The Song "We Are Heirs to the Revolution" was produced last October on the occasion of the historic Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth. It is one of the famous Korean songs widely sung by our people and youth.

At the Seventh LSWY Congress the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The young people are heirs to our revolutionary cause and the masters of the future. Upon them depends the prospects of our revolution and future of the Korean nation. Only when the youth are stoutly fostered as reliable successors to the revolution, can the revolutionary cause of Juche be consummated with credit down through generations."

Today, under the guidance of the glorious Party centre our youth are admirably fulfilling their honourable mission in order to successfully carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader.

This song is a revolutionary song which contains our loyal youth's burning will to fight on stoutly forever holding the great leader President Kim Il Sung in high esteem.

*With fiery youth and boiling heart  
We build a new world of Juche.*

*We are honourable heirs to the revolution  
We are Korea's new generation.*

행진속도로 랑만과 열정에 넘쳐 리맥 작사, 김윤봉 작곡

불타는 청춘 - 피끓는 심장 - 주체의  
새 세계를 세워가네 - 우리는 영광예루 - 혁명의  
계승자 - 우리는 조선의 새 세대 - 희망의 언덕  
너머 향도의 해발은 빛나라 - 수령님  
위하여 - 당중앙 위하여 - 청년들 힘차게 앞으로

~~~~~ Guiding Star ~~~~~  
*Across the hill of hope the sunlight of guidance is
bright*

*For the leader, for the Party centre
Youth, forward march with vigour.*

The first stanza of the song sings of the ranks of heroic and resourceful youths who, under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre, advance in sky-high spirits towards a high eminence of new hope, proud of their being successors to the revolution to build a new world of Juche.

*The songs we sang in the grim days
Help us unfurl the sturdy wings of youth.
We are honourable heirs to the revolution
We are Korea's new generation.
We will adorn the road of struggle with exploits.*

*For the leader, for the Party centre
Youth, forward march with vigour.*

The second stanza deals with the noble spirit of our young vanguards. They are resolved to fill Korean history with immortal deeds by giving full play to their youthful strength and talent in a new worthy struggle to be as loyal as ever to the Party and the leader, just as they fought in the vanguard in the past arduous revolutionary struggle, always performing exploits.

*Across the hills and over the waves
We will rush to the future full of hope.
We are honourable heirs to the revolution
We are Korea's new generation.
We will be for ever in bloom as loyal generations.*

*For the leader, for the Party centre
Youth, forward march with vigour.*

The third stanza sings forcefully of the fighting will and intrepidity of the invincible ranks of

youth. Full of hope and conviction of victory they rush audaciously without the least hesitation, in the teeth of any ordeal, for the ultimate triumph of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The words of the song also truthfully depict the unshakable faith of the youth of the present generation who are willing to be eternally faithful to the great leader and the glorious Party centre and carry the revolutionary cause of Juche on to completion, just like those young communists faithful to the last to the great leader in the early days of the Korean revolution, upholding him as the sun of the nation, as the lodestar of the revolution, and those Korean youth who dedicated their all in the struggle for the Party and the leader after the country's liberation.

The ideological substance of the words is splendidly expressed through a close combination with music congenial to the feeling of the youth of our age. Composed in a form of march, the tune is permeated throughout with optimism and passion, and a serene feeling brimming with hope.

From beginning to end the music is militant and forceful, characterized by novel and fresh rhythms, which vividly represent the heroic stamina of our youth dynamically marching forward, with an unbounded zeal for the revolution and a firm conviction in the future.

Also, in the latter part the song sings emotionally of the burning aspiration of the rising generation filled with revolutionary optimism, with a rhythm crescendoing to an ecstasy of flight into the blue full of hope.

By portraying the profound ideological substance of the words with unique melodies, the song "We Are Heirs to the Revolution" sings truthfully of the pride of the young people who have become splendid heirs to the Juche cause and their strong will to prepare themselves fully to be dependable young vanguards of our revolutionary cause.

Yun Yong Ok

NEW BLISSFUL STREET NEW BLISSFUL STREET

A new modernistic residential street has been built for working people of our capital on the Taedong River across the scenic hill of Moran.

This is Munsu Street. It is another monumental creation that adds a new page to the history of construction in the age of the Workers' Party, it is a blissful street full of joy and merry laughter of people.

Munsu Street is a giant street splendidly built as residential quarters, whose apartment houses accommodate more families than any other residential street constructed so far. Occupying the vast Munsu Plain, this street has the artery street 70 metres wide and six large thoroughfares which crisscross each other, and rows of multi-storied buildings stand in between. These buildings are varied in height and form to suit the terrain conditions of the Munsu Plain and the irregular contour of the street is in a wonderful harmony with the beautiful Moran Hill across the river.

In addition, all the buildings which form a huge forest are painted in different colours—light and deep pink, light green, brown and reddish brown, just as in Changgwang Street. So, as one enters the street, one feels as if in a great flower garden.

Munsu Street looks specially beautiful as its exterior structure and interior arrangement conform admirably with our people's ever-increasing living conditions and cultural requirements. Every flat is broad and light and has a number of rooms and a vestibule and all necessary modern facilities for highly cultured lives. All the rooms are pasted with exquisitely patterned vinyl wall-papers and has appropriate furniture.

The flats are always ensured proper temperature

and the dwellers can freely use cold and hot water. Each block of Munsu Street formed by crisscrossing thoroughfares is a complete unit of life, in which the dwellers are provided with conveniences at a superb level.

In each block of the street, along with modern dwelling houses there are a senior middle school, a primary school, kindergartens, creches, a clinic, various shops, a rice cookery, a laundry, a gas stand and all necessary service facilities including different repair shops. Therefore, the children who are born in this block are able to receive education up to the senior middle school level without taking the trouble to cross any large street around the block. And housewives need not go out of the block to buy daily necessities.

The construction of such giant modernistic dwelling quarters on the Munsu Plain on the picturesque Taedong River resulted from the unbounded loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has dedicated his whole life to the people's freedom and happiness and spares no efforts for their better life, and also from the energetic leadership and meticulous care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people."

The fatherly leader made sure that many modernistic dwelling quarters in Pyongyang such as Chollima and Pipa Streets were built. And yet, he stressed on scores of occasions that the dwelling conditions of the population should be improved, and asked the authorities concerned to build this

huge Munsu Street for the purpose. He examined the blueprints and models of the street many times and gave detailed advices on how to build it. When the construction was in full swing he visited the building site in person and warmly encouraged the construction workers in their labour efforts and led them to step up the construction forcefully.

The dear leader attached great significance to the construction of Munsu Street and led it energetically and constantly showed profound solicitude. He defined the construction of Munsu Street as a major construction project after the completion of Changgwang Street, and boldly prepared a tremendous amount of manpower for the construction of the new street, and provided every necessary condition for quickening the work.

Deeply touched by the great leader's lofty plan and the dear leader's intentions, the construction workers from the outset dashed at the accelerated pace of Chollima and speed campaign, which resulted in miraculous achievements and innov-

ations in the building of Munsu Street.

Throughout the whole period of the construction all related factories and mills across the land vied with each other to increase the production of necessary equipment and materials for the project, whereas numerous working people of the capital came to the aid of the builders in the construction site and worked by the sweat of their brows with intense loyalty. Thus, in a little more than a year the construction workers and aiders could create a residential street as large as a city.

Indeed, Munsu Street is another great gift to our people from President Kim Il Sung.

The Pyongyangites who have moved into the giant modernistic street keenly realize how profound and warm the respected leader's grateful care for the people, and are firmly determined to bear single-hearted allegiance to him and the dear leader.

Munsu Street will shine for ever as a monument of the great love of the fatherly leader for the people.

Chon Jong Guk



Partial view of Munsu Street



Modern History of Korea (24)

Chapter VI

Great Victory of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

1. National-Liberation Operations

Final Preparations for National-Liberation Operations

In the latter half of 1944, World War II entered its last stage. Fascist Germany was suffering defeat after defeat and its destruction was a foregone conclusion. Italy, another fascist country, already surrendered unconditionally. The countries which had been servile to Hitler Germany dropped off from the fascist camp one by one. Many countries in east and central Europe were liberated in succession from the yoke of fascism.

On May 9, 1945, fascist Germany at last surrendered unconditionally.

The defeat of Germany worsened the situation of Japanese imperialism, one of its major allies, and showed that the collapse of this imperialism, too, was imminent.

Since the Japanese imperialists were falling into irrecoverable predicament, the KPRA was confronted with the task of accelerating the preparations for a final decisive battle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized the KPRA units into combat formation so that they could undertake the national-liberation operations at any moment. He also got them to make elaborate preparations for all kinds of combat materials, technical equipment and war materials, and finish training for coordinated actions and all other work.

The men of the KPRA deeply acquired not only the experience and tactics of guerrilla warfare but also the offensive and defensive tactics of a regular army. They

intensified combat exercises for modern warfare and particularly the exercises of landing and air-borne operations.

Military reconnaissance was further activated, which was of weighty significance in deciding upon the operational plan of the KPRA for national liberation and accomplishing preparations for the final decisive battle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung completed the operational plan for national liberation.

According to the operational plan, it was anticipated that the main unit of the KPRA was to occupy the favourable mountain areas of many provinces including North and South Pyongan Provinces, North and South Hamgyong Provinces, Hwanghae Province, and Kangwon Province, and carry on the operations for liberation rapidly reinforcing the armed ranks with patriotic youths, while at the same time combining these with the guerrilla operations of small units and the all-people revolt. Other units of the KPRA were to sally into the areas along the Tuman and Amnok Rivers, advance in the direction of the northern areas of Korea, and, at the same time, land on the eastern coast to take the offensive.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fixed the landing points for the KPRA parachutists and the areas for their activity, and the landing places of other KPRA units and the directions of their advance. Thereupon, he worked out a detailed plan for the distribution of forces and also a plan to conduct a coordinated action with the Soviet Army when it would participate in the war against Japan.

He mapped out a concrete plan for building a new country after repulsing the Japanese imperialists. He

also took concrete measures to found a party, set up a government of people and strengthen the revolutionary armed forces, and established definite policies for carrying out the socio-economic reforms.

At the beginning of August 1945 he led the units of the KPRA to carry through the operational plan for national liberation.

With the immediate operations for national liberation ahead, the party organizations of the KPRA actively conducted political work among its members to get them thoroughly prepared ideologically so that they could display unparalleled courage and mass heroism in the final decisive battle for national liberation, keep closer bonds with the people and strictly adhere to mass discipline.

Prior to the all-out offensive operations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized an assault on Tori, Unggi County, on August 7, 1945, for a forced reconnaissance.

A sub-unit of the KPRA crossed the Tuman River under cover of darkness, attacked the village of Tori and annihilated the enemy forces there. This attack inflamed the spirits of the KPRA and damped the enemy's fighting spirit to the extreme.*

*(Record on the Cessation of Hostilities in Korea, 1964, Tokyo, p. 29.)

Operations for National Liberation

On August 9, 1945, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. Coinciding with this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the officers and men of the KPRA to carry on the final decisive battle for the liberation of the homeland.

Emphasizing the significance of the operations for the liberation of the country, he gave concrete tasks to the units which would break through the northern frontier and land on the coast, the units assigned to each region and the reserve units.

In accordance to the battle order given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the units of the KPRA went over to general offensive all along the front.

The officers and men of the KPRA, who had been armed with the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and grown into an invincible revolutionary army through long years of hard-fought guerrilla struggle and the military-political training for bringing about the great event of national liberation, displayed unrivalled valour, self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism from the first moment of operations for national liberation.

The fortified border defences of the enemy which had been much vaunted as "an impregnable fortress" were destroyed in a twinkling by the strong attack of the KPRA.

The KPRA units crossed the Tuman River in a single attack. They advanced to the areas of Kyonghung and Kyongwon and liberated wide areas before long.

Other units landed at Unggi, Rajin and Chongjin and expanded their combat activities.

On all fronts the KPRA units continued their attacks and liberated many areas in succession.

The operations for national liberation were actively participated in by the small units and political workers of the KPRA active in the homeland, the people's armed groups and armed insurgent organizations formed under the guidance of the above small units and political workers, and the broad masses of the people.

While organizing and commanding the KPRA units' advance in different directions and their landing operations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that the units of the air-borne landing force got themselves fully ready for action. These units were anticipated to land on the mountain areas of Korea. The Japanese imperialists, however, surrendered unconditionally in a great hurry on August 15, 1945, only one week after the KPRA launched the operations for national liberation.

Even after their unconditional surrender the Japanese imperialist aggressors made a last-ditch effort, using their enormous armed forces and power organs.

Therefore, the KPRA units kept up their struggle to annihilate the desperate Japanese imperialists and smash their colonial ruling machines.

Everywhere occurred exciting scenes of reunion between the KPRA men and the liberated people. The people warmly welcomed the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, shouting loudly: "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Korean independence!"

The workers, peasants, youth, students and all the other sections of people who had been making preparations for a final decisive battle to liberate the homeland made assaults on the Japanese imperialist gendarmerie, police organs and government offices in concert with the advancing KPRA, wrested all power from Japanese imperialism and seized it. They stoutly fought to prevent the Japanese imperialists from destroying economic and cultural establishments and all other assets.

The KPRA men and political workers directed the work of forming Communist Party organizations and local government organs, uniting the Communists, who had been active in different parts, and the masses of the people.

Japanese imperialism met its doom and the Korean people were freed from the yoke of nearly half-a-century-long colonial rule.

The Korean people's 15-year-long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and marked by the immortal exploits which would shine for ever in the annals of Korea, was crowned with brilliant victory.

KOREA—COUNTRY OF LEARNING

Humanity invented letters several thousand years ago and civilization made a conspicuous progress from a few hundred years ago. People were so anxious to learn letters. But the unlettered are numberless on this globe still now.

Many Koreans were illiterate, too, until some 30 years ago. But, today our country is renowned as a country of learning where a most advanced system of education is established. A foreign friend who visited our country had this to say: "Korea can be called a university. In this country everybody learns from children to grown-ups."

In the pre-liberation year of 1942 there were only 43 middle schools in north Korea. And there were few children of work-

ing people. Of 647 students of the Somun Girls' Middle School of Pyongyang there were only three children of workers and peasants. Such being the case, more than 2,300,000 north Korean adults were ignoramuses, who could not even write their own names. But our people got rid of colonial slave education following the country's liberation. They eliminated illiteracy, and today they are on such a high level of socialist education that they are working for the intellectualization of the whole of society.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

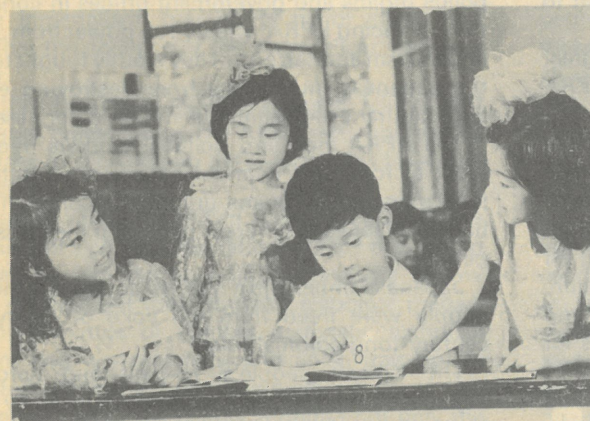
"Our socialist education system is a revolutionary system which serves the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and commun-

ism; it is a most popular education system under which the state bears full responsibility for providing all people with the opportunity to learn."

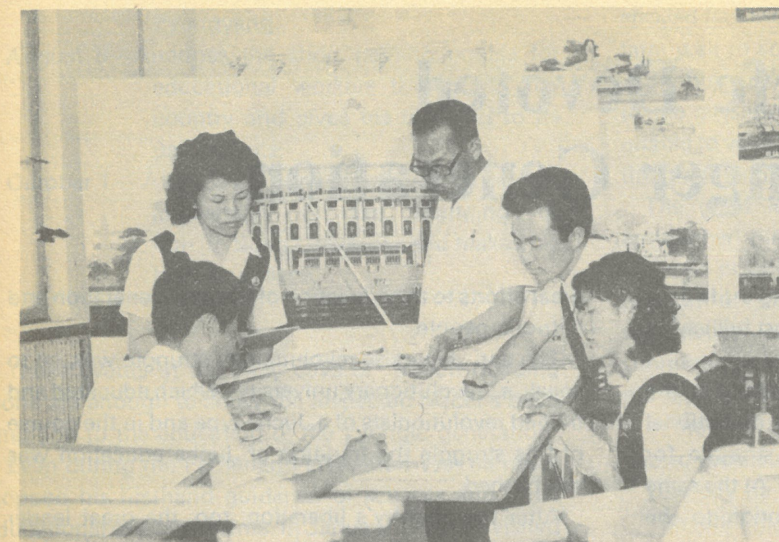
It is our people's right and duty to receive education for all their lives. In towns and mountainous villages, therefore, the largest and tallest buildings are the houses of learning. The gates to learning are the first to open every morning, and lights burn late into night in the windows of many schools and other educational establishments. Under the solicitude of the state all members of our rising generation get education without paying a penny and are even provided with stipends until they graduate from universities.

Songgan County is one of the remotest mountainous counties in our country. Before liberation this county had only one tiny primary school in the village of Pyolha. At present this county has dozens of schools of different levels including a college and higher specialized schools. This means that the number of schools in a single county is almost equivalent to the total number of middle schools in north Korea before liberation.

Moreover, there is a school on a lone island for three children of the employees of the lighthouse and a teacher is assigned to them. At many places branch schools



Every child receives compulsory pre-school education



Competent architects trained

—at the Pyongyang Construction and Building-Materials College—

are run for a small number of children, and new railway stations and commuters' trains are run for them. All provinces have colleges and higher specialized schools to suit their local situation, and comprehensive centres of cadre training are built up. The result is that there is a huge army of intellectuals more than one million strong in our country where during the period of nation-building there was nobody who could read a blueprint.

Further, our working people are under a system of learning while on the job and acquire latest science and technology at schools of all levels, including factory higher specialized schools, factory, farm and fishermen's colleges, and correspondence and evening courses.

Here is the case of 126 miners of the Kumsan pit of the Ryongyang Ore Mine. They were qualified for associate engineers on one and

the socialist countryside so as to bring their youthful ideal and hope into full bloom. They, too, will be agricultural engineers in the near future.

The workers who used to toil and moil with machines under the whips of the task-masters at factories in the past, have become "doctors of engineering" and are opening up a new age of automation.

The peasants of yesterday have mastered scientific farming now. Soon after liberation when they were given tracts of land they thanked the leader and, with clumsy hands, wrote down their names for the first time in their lives on the stakes which they drove into their own lands.

All the new generation, all the working people across the nation go along the road of learning opened by our great leader.

The great leader always directed special concern and solicitude to educational work. After liberation he first provided our unlettered people with pencils and turned our country into the first



Callisthenic training

Life Devoted to Younger Generation

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's life is a patriotic and revolutionary life which is most brilliant in human history.

His long history up to date since he started out on the revolutionary road with a high ambition of national liberation is a history of revolutionary struggle for devoted services to his country and people. At the same time, it is a brilliant history of his devotion to the education of the rising generation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The future of our nation depends on how the younger generation is educated. Sending all the children to school is a pressing problem for us who are working for the country and the people, a problem whose solution brooks no delay whatsoever."

It is the great leader's firm faith that only when we do educational work well, we can make revolution well and that only when we bring up the rising generation well, we can bring about national independence and prosperity.

So, throughout the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle from the early days of his revolutionary activities when he brought the dawn of the Korean revolution, he set up daytime and evening schools in different places including guerrilla districts and directed

great efforts to the education of the new generation and patriotic people.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was, so to speak, a "revolutionary university" which educated and trained revolutionists of a Juche type and in the course of this struggle the tradition of Juche education was established.

After the country's liberation, too, the great leader made every effort to rear the younger generation into dependable builders of a new state.

Here is a chronology of his guidance to educational work in 1947:

Mid-March—Calls the national conference of educational workers and gives a highly important teaching to its participants.

April—Calls student leaders of the Kim Il Sung University and the Pyongyang Teachers' College to his side and talks with them.

May 5—Talks with a deputation of students and children in Pyongyang.

July 4—Visits Pyongyang Primary School No. 2 and talks with its teachers and pupils.

July 21—Addresses the meeting to welcome graduates from schools of all levels in

country free from illiteracy in Asia. Even in the days of the fierce war in Korea, he made sure that educational work was not interrupted. He even recalled former teachers and students from the front, which is without precedent in the world's history of war.

It is also the great leader President Kim Il Sung who ensured that universal compulsory primary education was effected in

1956, universal compulsory middle school education in 1958, the first of its kind in Asia, universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967 and universal eleven-year compulsory education in 1972. Therefore, our people who fully enjoy independent and creative lives in the country of learning, the country of education, are profoundly grateful to the fatherly leader for having brought them to such a

high level of modern civilization.

Wonderful is today when the intellect of the people is blooming out under the sunshine of the great theses on socialist education authored by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung, and still more wonderful will be the tomorrow of the country when the intellectualization of the whole of society will be realized.

Ok Gum Sun

Pyongyang.

August 5—Arranges the short training course for educational workers throughout the country and gives his teaching to its participants.

October 1—Attends the commemoration of the first anniversary of the founding of Kim Il Sung University and makes his historic speech.

These events in the early days of nation-building alone are enough to show the respected leader's deep attention to the education of the younger generation.

Even during the Fatherland Liberation War he never stopped his firsthand guidance of schools and other educational establishments. In January 1951, he visited a factory and set out a new policy of opening factory colleges; one day in June 1952 he went to a farm village, acquainted himself with the wartime educational situation and took measures to make all pupils and students study at safe places.

The result was that even in the crucible of the fiercest war in history school bells sounded and the reading voice of children rang through all villages, and education continued throughout the country and the future generation of the revolution grew up.

The great leader paid deep attention to educational affairs even in the postwar reconstruction period when our people were in needy circumstances and everything had to be rebuilt.

Here is an instance. On April 1, 1954 he gave on-the-spot guidance to Pyongyang Primary School No. 14 from 10:20 to 11:15 in the morning, Pyongyang Primary School No. 40 from 11:30 to 12, and Pyongyang Primary School No. 19 from 12:10 to 12:40.

There are no schools in our country—from schools in Pyongyang to urban, rural, seaside and mountain village schools—which the great leader's love did not reach.

He always gives education priority over other work for our younger generation and guides our government to spare nothing for it.

Here is a story. Early in 1946 the First Session of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea was held. The PPCNK, the first genuine people's power established in the liberated country, had many revolutionary tasks to tackle. It had to carry out agrarian reform and other democratic reforms and restore de-

stroyed factories rapidly and start production. It had to farm well to solve the difficult food problem.

So, Bureaus of the PPCNK submitted many problems to the session for consideration. The then Secretary, unable to weigh their importance, presented them all to the great leader. On February 20 the session began.

The great leader declared the session open and announced the items on the agenda.

Those present on the occasion were surprised. The problem of pencil production was tabled as the first agenda item. It had not been included in the problems submitted to the session. This shows the viewpoint of the respected leader on educational work.

In the early days of the building of a new state he first had schools built as a vigorous social-mass movement.

One day he visited Kangso County.

The chairman of the county people's committee proudly reported to the respected leader that they were building a big theatre in their county. The great leader said that though it was good to build a theatre, the construction of schools was more urgent. And he criticized the chairman for the failure to build up schools.

Under his deep concern new schools appeared in all parts of the country. In 1946 alone 1,300 schools were built.

In the postwar reconstruction period, too, the great leader saw that priority was given to building schools and a huge amount of fund was appropriated for laying their material and technical foundations.

Giving priority to educational work, he provided careful guidance so as to improve the quality of instruction.

He visited a school in a mountain village and told the teaching staff how he had taught children in the early days of his revolutionary activity to develop them as true revolutionists. He dropped in at an agricultural school and instructed teachers to give students knowledge usable for revolutionary practice. At a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee he taught concrete ways to get students to have many-sided knowledge.

Once he visited the Yaksu Senior Middle School in Changsong County. Inspecting the biology study room, he found there was no stuffed heron there. He pointed out that herons to be found frequently in the fields of plain areas should also be shown to school children in mountain regions. He went to Lake Supung that night with a hunting gun. But herons are rare in that part of

the country. They could not be found. The night advanced. The accompanying officials felt impatient and asked him to return, telling him that they would catch the birds later for school children. But the fatherly leader would not agree. He said he must catch a heron even if he could not sleep a few hours. And he shot down a heron at last and had it stuffed and sent it to the school. He gave firsthand guidance to this school scores of times, made it a model school of socialist education and spread its experience to all schools across the land.

Thanks to the energetic guidance of the great leader our younger generation developed into dependable heirs to the revolution equipped with knowledge, virtue and strong physique.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung shows utmost solicitude and love for children, saying that they are "kings" of the country.

Seeing beautiful mountains and seashores, he thinks first of children; seeing well-ripening orchards and teeming fishponds, he thinks of the happiness of the rising generation and the prosperity of the country.

He always sends the best things first to children.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, when he happened to obtain beautiful and tasty Korean apples he would send them to children in the guerrilla zones, made Children's Corps members new, fine clothes according to season though guerrillas fought with Japs, poorly clad and skipping meals, and he provided the youngsters with every living condition.

Under the loving care of the respected leader the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace was the first to appear at the best place of the capital city; and the Children's Department Store is the first fine department store that rose in Pyongyang.

All students and children's palaces and students' halls and Children's Union members' camps and rest homes are situated in the central parts of local cities and scenic places across the land.

Thanks to the solicitude of the respected leader, in our country rare local specialties and high-quality industrial goods and foodstuffs go first to children. He says it gives him the greatest joy to be among children, and he spends every New Year's Day with them and enjoys himself among them even on his birthdays.

On April 12, 1977, a few days before his 65th birthday, the fatherly leader, who breaks his fatigue and feels his joy by seeing the happy life of children, visited the Yonpung Senior Middle School.

Presented by the fatherly leader with new uniforms, caps, shoes, bags and school things, the pupils were jumping and stamping their feet in an ecstasy of joy.

The school playground was a sea of flowers.

Looking round the pupils in new uniforms he was quite pleased. He said that that day was the happiest in his life and that he was relieved of all cares.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung devotes all his life to the good of the younger generation and feels his delight and satisfaction in their happiness. Thanks to his solicitude our country has become a "land of learning."

He analyzed and reviewed the achievements and experience gained in initiating and guiding Juche education, and perfected and published in September 1977 the "Theses on Socialist Education," an encyclopedia of education in our age.

The theses clarifies all theoretical and practical problems arising from educational work—the essence, objectives, basic principles, contents and methods of socialist education based on the great Juche idea.

That is why foreign friends, as well as the Korean people, speak highly of the education theses as the "greatest gift to the world's educationists and younger generation."

The great leader's distinguished services to the rising generation and educational work will shine forever in history.

O Su Yon

2nd Int'l Women's Volleyball Tournament

The Second International Women's Volleyball Tournament took place recently in Pyongyang.

Bulgarian, Hungarian, Chinese and Korean (A and B) teams.

At the closing ceremony tournament results were announced, and

gold medals and trophy cup were awarded to the Korean team (A) and silver and bronze medals to the Chinese (Jiangsu) and Korean (B) teams respectively.

Changyon—Twice Model County in Education

Top Priority to Educational Work

Changyon County situated in the midwest of our country was known as an out-of-the-way locality in the past. But it has made a great progress in all spheres of politics, economy, culture and living conditions. Particularly dazzling is its progress in educational work.

Before the country's liberation the country had only one primary school. But, today there are 22 schools of different levels, which enables the rising generation to learn to their hearts' content.

This county is one of the nation's most advanced counties in zeal for education, in guidance to educational affairs and quality of teaching. Hence Changyon County was awarded the title of Twice Model County in Education.

As all officials of this county say in unison, the successes achieved by this county in education are a precious fruit borne by their strenuous efforts to carry through great President Kim Il Sung's "Theses on Socialist Education".

The people of this county are deeply interested in education.

The great leader President

Kim Il Sung said:

"Since its first day as leader of the revolution and construction, our Party has paid careful attention to education. At every stage of the revolution our Party mapped out and put into practice a sound educational policy, and the whole Party and state have put their backs into educational work."

This county gives top priority to educational work in mapping out and organizing all its work.

Over a period of five years from the publication of the "Theses on Socialist Education" by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the scholastic attainment of the

students of the county rose by 0.4-0.5 point on an annual average. As a result, 14 primary schools and several senior middle schools have reached the level of top-honour schools, so has the higher agricultural school.

In addition, at all schools in the county material foundations have been built up to meet the requirements of the developing reality. They are fully provided with various machines and equipment and other supplies for education. They are equipped with tractor study rooms, automobile study rooms, machine study rooms, different practice rooms and experi-



Teachers make comments on teaching aids

mental forests.

The schools in the county made steady efforts to fulfil great President Kim Il Sung's teaching on equipping the younger generation with abundant knowledge, high morality and strong physique. The result is that the Changyon Girls' Senior Middle School alone has taken first place in the national girls' senior middle school volleyball championship for four consecutive years, thus still retaining the trophy. Besides, this school has 80 gold medals, 120 silver medals and 30 bronze medals.

Artistic education is conducted by the county in a substantial manner. Great successes have been achieved in the past five years by correctly carrying out the policy of developing the home talent of the students on a mass basis.

All the students and teachers



They are happiest in the world

can play musical instruments. The Hwawon Primary School has an orchestra of 300 pupils. The students of this county have won first prizes in a number of items in the annual national students and children's artistic festivals. The

song and dance "The First Textbook in Korea" and the music and dance tale "The Loft at Mangyongdae" won special prizes. Thus they had the honour of giving their performances in presence of the fatherly leader.

The state organized national demonstration lessons in this county in order to disseminate its example in educational work. Among the excellent teachers is Ho Byong Chol of the Hwawon Primary School of this county. He took part in the debate at a national meeting of educational workers which was held in presence of great President Kim Il Sung. He introduced his experience in educational work, thereby giving the leader great satisfaction and delight.

In this county not only teachers and educational workers take care of education. The whole of working people give assistance to



Every pupil can play more than one kind of musical instrument

schools, upholding great President Kim Il Sung's education theses.

Some time ago the fishing sub-workteam of a cooperative farm in this county caught a shark weighing several hundred kilograms. The farm sent it to the animal experimental room of a

senior middle school for educational use. The county's population has so far sent thousands of animal specimens to schools. In this way all enterprises and cooperative farms have become supporters' associations which conduct a widespread movement to give various forms of aid to the

adjacent schools in building up their material foundations.

The educational work conducted by this county graphically testifies to the correctness and great vitality of the "Theses on Socialist Education" which incorporates our Party's policy of education.

Pak Sang Sop

Note

I Will Train Many More Able Technicians

September 5 this year is the fifth anniversary of the publication of the "Theses on Socialist Education" by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Greeting this significant day, the teachers and students of our Changyon Higher Agricultural School are boiling with deep emotion and excitement.

In the theses, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Only by strengthening specialized education is it possible to train competent technicians and specialists and to realize the idea of making all members of society intellectuals."

We have made giant strides along the road indicated by the great theses in the education of the rising generation, and are greeting the fifth anniversary of its publication with pride.

We educate students in a revolutionary way, with a goal to make them all top-honour students and train them to be competent agro-technicians equipped with practical knowledge and ability.

As great President Kim Il Sung says, the quality of education depends largely on the political and professional qualifications of teachers who directly educate students.

Therefore, we will strive to have our teachers establish a revolutionary habit of study and decisively improve their qualifications to ensure high quality of education, thereby setting an example for all other schools across the nation.

In order to establish Juche in education



At the hothouse of the higher agricultural school

thoroughly and improve the quality of education, it is imperative to carry out our educational work in keeping with the specific situation of our country where Juche farming methods are fully applied.

So, we will send our teachers and students to villages in the county to learn from the successes and experience gained in the struggle for implementation of Juche farming methods. On the other hand, we will give our collective's strength and wisdom full play so as to solve successfully scientific and technical problems arising in the efforts to hit this year's grain production target.

Thus, we will train all our students to be re-

volutionaries of a Juche type who fight devotedly to meet the behest of great President Kim Il Sung and the requirement of our revolution, and dependable forerunners of the rural technical revolution who have rich agronomical knowledge and practical abilities.

Chae Sung Won

Principal

Changyon Higher Agricultural School
Changyon County

Account of Visit

Future Pillars of Changpa-ri Are Growing

Our car ran along the shore of the West Sea of Korea for a good while, before it entered a school located cozily in the village of Changpa.

This is the Changpa Senior Middle School in Changyon County surrounded by a beautiful scenery. Behind it stood wall-like cliffs of an exquisite mountain and in front spread the sea.

We stood right in the centre of the playing ground of the school having a panoramic view of the place, when a string of trucks and tractors came in with the buoyant sound of puffing engines. School boys who looked 13 or 14 years old jumped off the cabs of the machines. They were apprentice drivers of this school who had been to field training. They were hugely delighted to know that we were visiting their school. They took us directly to the driver's apprentice room. There, fourth-year students were absorbed in extracurricular activities. They vied with each other in dexterously driving the machines, which was gratifying to see. We were told that almost all the tractor drivers of the Changpa Cooperative Farm are from this school.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"In school lessons and lectures should be properly combined with experiments and practical training, so that students digest what they have learned in class and develop the ability to apply it."**

The teachers and students had done a lot of work to carry out the great leader's teaching on properly combining theory with practice in school education.

We also took a look at the machine study room, which enables one to acquire a wide range of knowledge about the structure of machines and the theories of their operation. At that moment students were practicing in the manipulation of the rice planting machine. The teacher in charge of this subject said: "In the light of the characteristic features of our place, we mainly teach them how to handle machines much used in the countryside such as tractors, and threshing and rice planting machines."

The students seemed to have mastered the machines. They were quite skilled in assembling and

disassembling them. We spent quite a long while watching their training. Then we went into the main building of the school.

Ryu Bong Ryon, the principal, ushered us into the animal experimental room. We lost in wonder at the room which resembled a public animal specimen exhibition. Especially excellent were the specimens of fishes.

According to the principal, this school makes on its own specimens of specialties of the West Sea such as gilthead fish and sturgeons not only for its own use but also for adjacent schools and all the rest across the nation. We looked round the experimental room with great attention before going over to the fish farm. There, girl students were studying a freshly anatomized mullet. We observed with unusual interest the open-air experiment by the students.

We were profoundly impressed also by physical, chemical and other experimental rooms and apprentice shops so built up as to give practical education suited to the local conditions.

Inhaling the scent of apple, pear and persimmon trees thickly clustered with fruits, we entered the forest where second-year girl students were tending the trees with all devotion.

On our request the students gave us a lecture on vegetation. They first introduced specialties of their native place, and then enumerated the names of scores of plants, their ecological features and their use. Their explanation was so graphic that it roused our great admiration. The girl students were proud of their home village abounding in such excellent resources of vegetation, and let us know their ambition to green the whole of Changpa-ri.

That day we had an opportunity of enjoying an instrumental ensemble performed by the entire teachers and students of this school. They played "We Have Nothing to Envy in the World." It was said that the art circles of this school frequented the farm and gave them performances and helped them in farming, too. We were quite gratified to see the fact that our Party's policy of developing art on a mass basis was put into effect.

That afternoon sport circle members took us to the seashore for swimming.



Hiking in high spirits

"If you are to conquer the sea, you must not fear it," said the students in a rather formal tone of voice.

The athletic teacher who accompanied us whispered to us proudly, "All my students are excellent mountaineers as well as ace swimmers."

The youngsters jumped deep into the water and swam about in it for a long while before soaring up the surface. In a sense they were just like sea-gulls. After spending some time in the sun on the beach, we went boating with the students. It was thrilling to ride over the waves, but we were quite moved by their great optimism. They were happily excited to tell us about the limitless marine resources particularly off the Changpa village where their school is situated, and about ways and means of exploiting them. Indeed, they were very enterprising students who had great hopes, ambitions and dreams.

We did not spend a long time with the teachers and students of the Changpa Senior Middle School. But we could witness some aspects of effective education which is conducive to implanting in the students love and diverse knowledge of their native place, and, further, love and deep understanding of the socialist homeland. In fact, this school is a most excellent centre to develop the future pillars of Changpa-ri. We left the place visualizing the enthralling tomorrow of this west coast village.

Choe So Ok

Legend

General ON DAL Repulses Foreign Invaders

On Dal lived in the days of Koguryo dynasty which existed in Korea.

He was dilligent and simple as a child. His father died when he was a little boy and led a hard life with his blind mother. He was ragged and hungry, and begged for food to feed his poor mother.

Kind-hearted common folks sympathized him but feudal authorities and the rich people disdained him, calling him On Dal the Fool. Poor as he was, he was fond of archery. He always carried a bow and arrows with him, and kept practising the art.

At the time the king had a little daughter who cried very often. Whenever she cried, the king would threaten to marry her off to On Dal the Fool.

Much water flowed under bridges, and the princess reached the marriageable age. There was much talk at the court about her marriage. The king searched for a suitable husband for his daughter by tracing rumours. But the princess insisted on marrying to On Dal the Fool her father used to mention so often. The king scolded her and tried to dissuade her from her purpose, but in vain. The infuriated king declared: "If you do not obey me, you are not my daughter. You can't live with me under the same roof. Go wherever you like."

One day the princess, who had been waiting for a chance, left the palace to find On Dal. She barely managed to find his house after many inquiries. There was only his blind mother at home. The princess bowed to her respectfully and told her why she had come. On Dal's mother started and said: "It is absurd that such a member of the royal family as you joins my humble family. Maybe you were cheated by somebody. My son is in the mountain now, to strip off the bark of elms. He is so hungry that he must eat it. I don't know when he'll

be back."

The princess waited all day long but On Dal did not return. So, she made for the mountain to find him. It was getting dark. She heard someone approaching from distance. She saw a young man coming in her direction, carrying a heavy load of bark on the back. It was On Dal. The princess told him why she was there. On Dal was startled and declared: "No woman dares come here. You must be an evil spirit. Don't come near me."

He went straight to his house without so much as looking back at her. The princess followed him to the wicket gate of his house and sat there overnight. Next morning she revisited him and his mother at their house and explained them again the reason why she had come to see them. She added: "However poor we may be, we can live together if we like each other. We can have a happy home if we join our efforts."

On Dal and his mother agreed to the princess's request.

Thus they got married and started a home. Some treasures the princess had brought with her were sold to buy furniture and a horse. The animal was a thin horse the kind of which the princess wishes to have.

On Dal worked in the field while the princess took care of household with the mother. She tended the horse with all devotion. It grew fat and became a sturdy steed.

Meanwhile, On Dal kept on practising archery. The princess taught her husband horsemanship and actively helped him in practising bowmanship. As a result On Dal's arts improved as the days went by.

In those days a national hunting meet was held in Koguryo on March 3 every year. It was a sort of

military arts contest, in which veteran hunters from all over the country displayed their arts with their horses and bows. The contestants were required to catch as many animals as possible with a definite number of arrows. The function was held in presence of the king and a huge audience.

A few years after his marriage On Dal took part in this contest to vie with numerous first-rate hunters.

As the drums boomed out, the contestants on horseback shot forward like flying tigers. On Dal who had practised his arts steadily was always in the lead, and every arrow of his hit an animal without fail. This roused great admiration of the whole audience. They were hugely delighted at the news that On Dal won the first place.

The king asked who the ace hunter was. He was surprised to hear that it was On Dal the Fool. He praised his superb skills.

Soon after this contest a foreign army invaded Koguryo. In the court there was debate on how to repel the foreign invaders. The king asked whether there was a man who would stop the arrogant aggressors. One of the ministers replied: "I think, sire, we will repulse the aggressors if the vanguard

of our army is led by On Dal who won the first prize at the hunting meet on March 3 last."

The king consented to this view. The counter-offensive was made by the army of Koguryo whose vanguard was commanded by On Dal. The enemy was now put on the defensive. The cavalry he led dashed into the enemy position. On Dal mowed down dozens of enemy soldiers at one go. This turned the situation in favour of the Koguryo army. At the signal of drums and bugles the troops of Koguryo started the general offensive. The enemy retreated leaving heaps of dead bodies behind.

A state banquet was held after driving out the aggressors. Those who were present on the occasion discussed who had performed the most distinguished service in the war. Everybody agreed that it was On Dal.

The king felt proud of his son-in-law and extolled him to skies. Highly estimating his distinguished military services, the king appointed him to a high post.

The people of Koguryo called him General On Dal for his bravery and uncommon military arts.





Nature of Korea

Sambang Canyon

The Sambang canyon is a scenic spot north of the Chuga Ridge of Sepo County, Kangwon Province.

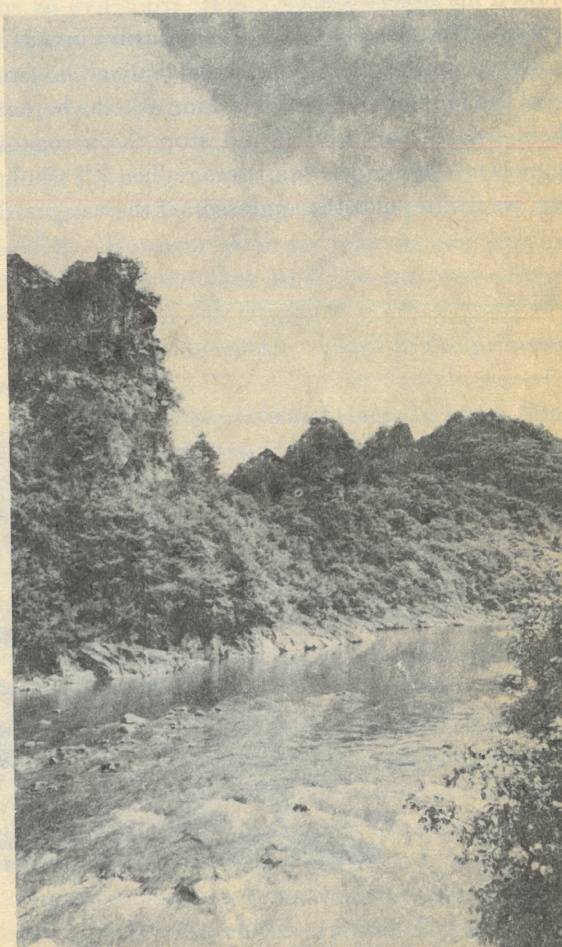
Flanked with high rugged mountains, this narrow and deep canyon is one of the typical Korean canyons. Both sides of the canyon consist mostly of soaring cliffs, and fantastically shaped rocks have tough looks. Three streamlets coming down from deep mountains join to flow down the canyon, which is so pleasant to the eye.

The canyon is famous as a summer resort from ancient times. It is abundant with vegetation and waterfalls, so the place is not only beautiful but also refreshing even in hottest summer days. It is scenic in summer, but its autumnal attire is more enchanting for crimson maples. There are many snowfalls in the area in winter and the canyon becomes a nice ski ground.

The canyon is famous not only for the scenic beauty but for the mineral water as well. Mineral water comes out everywhere, but two springs are in use at present. The water contains hydrocarbonate acid, calcium and natrium and is efficacious for chronic gastritis, colitis, nephritis, chronic bronchitis and diabetes. In the canyon is a well-appointed sanatorium which helps working people to recover and improve their health.

The waterfalls, autumnal maples and mineral water are three prides of the canyon from old days.

Today the canyon serves our working people as an excellent resting centre, and it is famous as a place for preventive medical treatment.



Central Botanical Garden (7)

Flower Garden

After seeing the herb garden, we went to the flower garden.

The flower garden lay in the centre of the botanical garden. There we could see junipers, silver firs and other lush trees, fantastically-shaped rocks, a small mound covered with flowers all over, and a pavilion on the top.

The pavilion afforded a sweeping view of an enchanting "sea of flowers". There was a lotus pond in front of the mound. The pond shores were alive with many kinds of water plants, which set off the scenic beauty of the spot.

The flower garden was hemmed in with trees such as *Pinus rigida*, apricots, black walnuts, thuja, firs and paulownias, and various flowering plants were blooming out as if in a picture. Most attractive was the rose plot which seemed to be several thousand square metres wide.

In the midst of the rose plot we halted in front of a granite monument carrying a quotation from the great leader's teachings. This reminded us of the historic day when the great leader had proposed to build the botanical garden in the scenic Taesong Mountain and selected the site for it himself.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We should excavate and restore the historical remains on Mt. Taesong and build new zoological and botanical gardens there, and thus set up a pleasure park of which we could boast before the world."

After the completion of the botanical garden, he often visited it for firsthand guidance and urged that its flower garden should be built up to be a model in building parks and gardens.

"This rose plot has been laid out as instructed by the respected leader," our guide explained. "Every flowering tree is impregnated with the solicitude of the leader who has worked for the welfare of the people all his life."

Listening to the explanation, we looked round the plot. Roses were of various colours—red, pink, white and yellow—and we were enchanted by their fragrance and beauty.

We drank in the beautiful roses, unaware of the

lapse of time. Some reminded us of comets falling from the sky and some others tongues of flames. We went through a rose pergola 100 metres long, intoxicated by the aromatic scent.

After the rose plot we were welcomed by other blooming flowers, including balsam and four-o'clock, loved by us Koreans from ancient times.

Balsams were rich in colour—red, white, pink and purple. They looked particularly beautiful in the dazzling sun.

"Balsam and four-o'clock look very nice when planted in flower beds or around houses. The latter interests people especially because it flowers from dusk to morning and closes its petals in the daytime," said the girl guide.

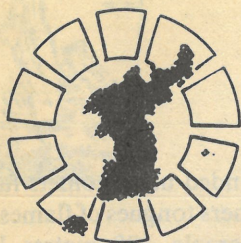
Then we went over to wild lilies. Wild lilies, too, were rich in form and colour. There are over 100 species of lily throughout the world and about 10 exist in our country. We saw tiger lilies and our native species of *Lilium amabile* and heard the explanation of our guide. This native species flowers for about 20 days. It is a good decorative plant. Its root is used as medicine for coughing and other diseases.

"Abelia is also native to our country," the guide said. "Ours bore pink flowers at the end of twigs in May. In our country it ranges in Maengsan County, South Pyongan Province. There are different kinds of abelia, of course." Saying this, she added that Korea abounds in flowering plants of rarity never to be seen in other countries.

We also saw with great interest other flower plants such as dahlias and campions and looked round rare flowers at glasshouses and the Botanical Museum.

Many working people were strolling about the beautiful flower beds, unaware of the passage of time. There were also cameramen and painters engrossed in giving artistic portrayal to the flower beds in the evening glow. We bade farewell to the botanical garden, giving full justice to the fragrant air of the flower garden enveloped in beautiful twilight.

O Yon Guk



Dynamic Struggle for One Korea

The Workers' Party of Korea regards the reunification of the divided country as the greatest national task, and it has advanced the most correct policy and is fighting dynamically to carry it out.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle for national reunification is for the Korean people themselves to attain this goal independently, free from any outside interference, and by peaceful means on a democratic principle."

Our Party's basic policy for the country's reunification is entirely justified either in the light of the essence of the problem of reunification or the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people or the situation the country is in. It concentrically expresses the independent, peaceful and patriotic stand of our Party which endeavours to prevent the destiny of the country and the nation from being toyed with by foreign forces and reunify the country free from destruction of the territory or sacrifice of the people. Therefore, from the first day of national division our Party has consistently pursued this policy.

Proceeding from this basic policy, our Party has, at each phase of the development of the situation, sought every possible way and means of reunification and repeatedly made reasonable proposals, and has always taken the initiative in the effort to alleviate the sufferings of the brethren.

Our Party has advanced proposals for reunification on more than 200 occasions. These proposals comprehensively expounded how to bring about the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea, remove the military confrontation and ease tensions between north and south, obviate distrust and misunderstanding and achieve rapprochement, and tear down the barrier between the two parts of the country and realize interchange and collaboration. In addition, they specify

the forms of dialogue and negotiation and items to be placed on the agenda for each period, and also propound details of the substance, methods, objects and scale of interchange and collaboration. In fact, our Party's reunification proposals elucidate all matters, great and small, ranging from humanitarian measures for lessening the sufferings of families and relations living separated in north and south to political measures such as for the convocation of an all-nation congress.

The path taken by our people in the struggle for the country's reunification is a history of the struggle of our Party which set forth its coherent reunification proposals and has vigorously led the entire people to carry them out.

In the 1970s the dark clouds of permanent division hung heavily over our nation as the manoeuvres of internal and external partitionists to rig up "two Koreas" were more pronounced than ever before.

At the beginning of the '70s our Party, out of its desire to hasten the dawn of reunification as soon as possible, advanced a policy of a broad-scale dialogue, and thus made the first breakthrough in the icy wall frozen for a quarter of a century and brought about the commencement of dialogue, and propounded the three well-known principles of national reunification— independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. These three principles proclaimed at home and abroad through the historic July 1972 North-South Joint Statement strongly inspired the struggle of the whole nation to reunify the country.

In June 1973 the south Korean puppets proclaimed the rigging up of "two Koreas" as their policy and came out with the proposition for the "simultaneous entry into the UN" of north and south in a vicious endeavour for permanent national division. In this situation our Party set forth the five-point policy for national reunification and dealt a shattering blow to the puppets' divisive moves.

Through this struggle of our Party the partitionist policy of US imperialism and south Korean puppets was laid bare at home and abroad. This hastened their isolation and the patriotic forces aspiring for reunification in south Korea were joining in one stream. The fascist offensive was intensified against the south Korean patriotic democratic forces, but even in those grim days our Party put forward a policy of fighting for democratization against fascism and encouraged the people in their struggle for democracy and reunification.

The former south Korean dictator was terminated in October 1979 and US imperialists and their lackeys vociferated about the "imminent invasion from north" and intensified their policy of confrontation. In this situation, too, our Party advanced a series of propositions for seeking a way out for the nation through collaboration, unity and reunification.

Our Party led the nationwide struggle for the country's reunification and greatly advanced the reunification movement of the Korean people, prevailing over the line of confrontation, competition and partition with the line of unity, collaboration and reunification. Through this course the south Korean people's save-the-nation movement went on without letup, smashing the frenzied offensive of fascism. It culminated in the resistance in Pusan and Masan in 1979 and, in May 1980, the popular uprising occurred in Kwangju. The south Korean people's save-the-nation resistance drove the internal and external partitionist forces into a tight corner and shook the machine of colonial fascist rule to its very foundation.

Our Party's struggle for the independent reunification of the country in the 1970s roused tremendous repercussions in the international arena, too.

The 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, the Summit Conferences of the Non-aligned Countries and many other international meetings adopted right resolutions supporting our Party's policy for independent, peaceful reunification and demanding the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea. In addition, committees to support Korea's reunification were formed in all countries on the five continents, and the solidarity movement developed briskly on a worldwide scale.

These facts prove the correctness of our Party's policy for the country's reunification and, also, unequivocally show that it has become an irresistible trend of the times

to support and encourage our people's cause of national reunification.

Basing itself on the successes achieved in the 1970s, our Party, in the early 1980s, expounded the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state, and it has been wisely leading our people in the struggle to put them into effect. The proposal for national reunification through the formation of a confederal state on condition that north and south recognize each other's ideology and system as they are, is a realistic proposal which can solve the question of national reunification most quickly to conform with the common interests of the nation, as it takes into consideration the specific Korean reality and the situation surrounding it.

Last February, on the basis of this just proposal, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland proposed to hold a caucus of 100 politicians of north and south and abroad, as a negotiating body for reunification at the present stage. This is a new proposal aimed at removing the obstacles to reunification and paving the road to actual negotiations.

For correctness our Party's reunification proposals are causing widespread sympathy not only among the south Korean people but also among overseas Koreans and the world's peace-loving people as the days go by. At present among overseas Koreans an active movement is going on to bring about a broad-scale dialogue for reunification, and voices are rising which call on all the patriotic forces at home and abroad to join hands for reunification.

The great reaction at home and abroad to our new proposals and initiations for one Korea are a powerful manifestation of the correctness of our Party's struggle for reunification.

Whatever complexities may arise because of the criminal activities of US imperialism and south Korean puppets, our Party will definitely achieve the country's reunification by uniting all patriotic forces at home and abroad in a body and overcoming all hardships.

With no amount of desperate effort can the internal and external partitionists obstruct the Korean people's struggle for national reunification under our Party's intelligent guidance.

Li Il Su

Ending US Imperialist Occupation of South Korea—Prerequisite to Korean Reunification

Today the Korean people are confronted with the pressing task of reunifying the divided country and realizing complete national sovereignty throughout the country.

For 37 years now the Korean people have undergone immeasurable national misfortunes and sufferings from the country's division by the foreign force and have not brought about the uniform development of the nation.

This tragic division of one Korea and partition of one nation in the north and south should not continue any more. It is the earnest desire of the entire Korean people to put an early end to national division and reunify the country.

The primary task in realizing this national cause is to get the US imperialist aggression troops withdrawn from south Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The most important thing in achieving national reunification independently is to get the US troops withdrawn from south Korea and put an end to the interference of US imperialism in the internal affairs of Korea."

The withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea is prerequisite to the independent reunification of Korea and the most important task confronting the Korean people today.

US imperialism is the heinous aggressor who is on the rampage to perpetuate Korea's division and invade the whole of Korea, enforcing colonial rule in south Korea.

The chief lever of the US imperialists in pursuing their policy of aggression is the occupation of south Korea by their troops.

They are hindering Korea's reunification in their

frantic attempt to perpetuate Korea's division by force through their military occupation of south Korea; they have turned south Korea into their colony and military base and control it in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

The south Korean "government" is a puppet government rigged up and manipulated by the US imperialists. Therefore, without the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops Korea's independent reunification is unthinkable.

Particularly, the Korean reunification question is essentially that of ending foreign domination of and interference in Korea and realizing complete national sovereignty. Accordingly, the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops occupying half of our territory and wantonly violating the sovereignty of our nation is a fundamental problem arising from the essential requirement of the reunification question. The independent reunification of Korea is realizable only when an end is put to US imperialist occupation of south Korea and the US troops are forced to withdraw.

The US imperialists are disturbing peace in our country and hindering peaceful reunification, madly pursuing the policy of aggression and war.

The Korean people all don't want war but unanimously desire to reunify their country peacefully. But their desire and demand remain unrealized because of US imperialist military occupation of and aggression in south Korea.

The American imperialists are fanatically kicking up a war row against the northern half of our Republic in order to realize their wild design to invade the whole of Korea. Owing to the incessant provocations of the US imperialists and the south Korean military fascist junta the situation in our

country is tense all the time and our country is exposed to the constant danger of a war breaking out at any moment.

As long as tensions persist and war clouds hang, even an atmosphere for peaceful reunification cannot be created.

The US imperialist aggressors are patronizing the south Korean puppets and backing up their fascist suppression and tyranny by force and instigating them to such outrages.

For 37 years now they have enforced brutal colonial-fascist rule through dictators of south Korea, oppressed the desire of the nation for reunification and trampled underfoot the people's democratic freedom and rights. The US imperialists who have protected successive dictators of south Korea installed in "power" Chon Du Hwan, the devilish cutthroat having no equal throughout the ages and the world, and are egging his clique on to fascism, war, anti-communism, confrontation and division.

The fascist repression and atrocious homicide by the present south Korean military rulers are all perpetrated under US imperialist aggressors' manipulation and patronage.

It was the US imperialist aggressors that commanded the Kwangju massacre which raised a storm of public indignation; it was also they that instigated the puppets to the harsh suppression of south Korean democrats.

Indeed, without the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressors the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea is unrealizable.

Only when the US imperialists' aggressor troops are forced out of south Korea and their interference is ended, can the country be reunified by Koreans themselves independently and peacefully, free from any outside interference. This is the stern reality shown by the history of national division which has continued due to US imperialist occupation and aggressive moves.

That is why the south Korean people of all sections, awakened through their life experience, are resolutely waging the anti-US struggle, burning "US cultural centres" and the Stars and Stripes, crying "US, go home!" "We flay US neo-colonialism!"

The broad world public who value justice and peace are conducting strong solidarity movements in demand of the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

The attitude towards the US imperialist forces of aggression occupying south Korea is a touchstone to tell who sincerely wish reunification and who don't.

The struggle to get the US imperialist forces of aggression withdrawn from south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable apart from that against the south Korean puppets' policy of depending on foreign forces.

Chon Du Hwan the traitor is persistently pursuing such policy, begging for the permanent presence of the US forces in south Korea and zealously executing the US imperialist policy of aggression, war and division.

All Koreans at home and abroad and the conscientious people around the world are vigorously fighting to check the foreign-dependence policy of the quisling Chon Du Hwan who keeps in south Korea the aggressive troops violating national sovereignty and hindering the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

The most realistic and reasonable way to achieve Korea's reunification is to establish the Democratic Confederation Republic of Koryo.

The Korean people will drive out the US troops from south Korea and reunify without fail their divided country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity with the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people.

Han Dong Ju



Chon Du Hwan the Traitor Builds Up "Real Powers behind the Scenes"

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, south Korea's fascist cutthroat has built up "real powers behind the scenes" with his family and relations.

One of them is his younger brother Chon Gyong Hwan. His official post is "Secretary-General of the Central Headquarters of the New Village Movement". He served at the "Blue House" (the puppet President's official residence) when the traitor Pak Jung Hi was alive. After his brother's seizure of power, he was suddenly promoted to "Deputy Chief of the Blue House Security Office". It is not without reason that he resigned this post and was appointed to the present post. This is because the present post is more advantageous for him to prop up Chon Du Hwan the traitor.

The "New Village Movement" is conducted among the peasants, workers and other urban dwellers. Previously, it was engaged in improving the roofs of farmhouses and digging gutters in the streets. But, today it has become an all-embracing movement which takes care of the "reform of the people's consciousness", "unity for security", the "campaign to enhance virtues," etc. In other words, this "New Village Movement" is a fascist movement, an anti-communist movement and a war movement. It is aimed particularly at publicizing and extolling Chon Du Hwan the traitor.

Chon Gyong Hwan is the "highest commander" of this movement, and supports his brother's heinous fascist dictatorship. So, it is not fortuitous that south Koreans call Chon Gyong Hwan "Interior Minister."

Chon Gyong Hwan is not assisting his brother in "internal affairs" only. He is a man with real powers also in the external sphere. He plays the main part especially in strengthening south Korean puppets' nexus with the Japanese reactionaries and hatching plots against our Republic and expediting Japan's infiltration into south Korea. It is no secret that in mid-November last year, at the invitation of the "Sun-disk Youth Corps", the most heinous rightwing terrorist organization in Japan, he crossed over to Japan clandestinely, where he called on

Japanese reactionary bigwigs and acted in such a scandalous manner as to offer them bribes and kisaeng girls in an endeavour to obtain a loan of 10 billion dollars which his brother was anxious to get.

Comes next is Li Gyu Gwang who resigned from his official post as a result of the greatest financial scandal exposed last May. He had acted as a man with real powers behind Chon Du Hwan.

This fellow is Chon Du Hwan's wife's uncle. Since Chon's seizure of power, he had been "President of the Korea Mining Promotion Corporation". He had assisted Chon Du Hwan in carrying out his economic policies. In September-October 1981 he visited Japan as an emissary of Chon and worked hard to secure Japan's economic and military "cooperation". It is reported, however, that his main task was to obtain political funds for Chon Du Hwan and manage his private property. He not merely managed it but increased it by all possible means—resorting to swindle and fraud and receiving bribes. Li Gyu Gwang stood behind the scenes when Chon Du Hwan, upon his usurpation of power, extorted overnight the fortunes illegally accumulated by the dead dictator and "old politicians" for nearly 20 years, and embezzled billions and billions of *won* through numerous irregularities, which include the "American rice scandal" and "commission scandal". Through the most recent financial scandal, he acted as "chief of staff" in lining the traitor Chon Du Hwan's pocket with tens of billions of *won* and he embezzled several billions of *won* himself.

Chon U Hwan, cousin of Chon Du Hwan, is known as one of his clan's men with real powers.

He is "National President of the Food Grains Association" of south Korea. Taking advantage of the annual import of foreign rice in large quantities, he quickly became a multimillionaire and worked hard to increase Chon Du Hwan's private property. Last year he embezzled 12 million dollars when the south Korean puppets imported American food grains. As this was laid bare, Chon Du Hwan was forced to have him



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Economic and Technical Cooperation—Important Way to Economic Independence in Developing Countries

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The developing countries of the third world must not only protect their resources from the imperialists' plunder but also actively exploit and effectively utilize their rich resources for national prosperity and progress and for the betterment of the people's lives. It is very important here for the third world countries to exchange each other's good experience and technology and cooperate with each other in economic matters."

This teaching of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is based on a scientific analysis of the economic situation and economic and technical potentials of the developing countries and the imperialist-colonialist invasion and plunder of these countries; it shows the real way to enable the peoples of the developing countries to enjoy an independent and creative life with-

out depending economically on imperialists.

Today the developing countries are striving to build an independent national economy. This reflects the essential requirements of the revolutionary development in the countries on the road of development. Only when the developing third-world countries build a self-reliant national economy can they firmly guarantee their political independence materially, provide their peoples with an affluent material and cultural life and develop in an all-round way the international relations on the basis of complete equality and *Chajusong*.

It is not an easy job for the developing countries to build an independent national economy.

As a result of colonial rule, many developing countries are economically and technically backward and are faced with a number of difficulties in securing funds, materials, techniques, etc.

Therefore, they should mobilize

their own strength and resources to the maximum on the principle of self-reliance and at the same time, increase economic and technical cooperation and interchange among them. This is an important way to economic independence.

If the developing countries increase economic and technical cooperation in an all-round way on the principle of *Chajusong* they can minister to each other's wants, settle knotty economic and technical matters quickly and create favourable conditions for the development of the national economy.

Economic and technical cooperation is all the more imperative because of the intensified imperialist policy of economic aggression and plunder against developing countries. Today the imperialists are working in every way to regain their lost positions on the three continents. They infiltrate into some developing countries under the spurious signs of the "joint development of underdeveloped

arrested for formality's sake.

Li Gyu Dong, Chon Du Hwan's father-in-law is "President of Old People's Society of Korea". He brings into his fold those old people "well known" in Seoul and rural areas, through whom he tries to exert influence on the younger sections of the population so as to support the fascist dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan.

Besides these fellows, there are more than a hundred relations of Chon the traitor and his wife, who rose to

high positions overnight.

Immediately before and after his seizure of power, Chon the traitor had as his proteges young military officers whom he called "main reformist forces". But he doesn't trust them any more. Factional strife is rampant within the military, and quite a few factions oppose him. So he is watchful, and eliminating them one by one. Hence, he builds up his foothold gradually with his and his wife's relations.

Li Song Hwa

countries" and "assistance", seize their economic arteries and exploit and plunder them.

This not only jeopardizes the national sovereignty of developing countries but also greatly hinders their efforts to build an independent national economy and improve the welfare of their peoples. This is why developing countries cannot bring about national prosperity though they are blessed with natural resources.

Therefore, increasing all-round economic and technical cooperation among developing countries makes it possible to end imperialist plunder, develop their national economy fully to conform with their national interests and form strong militant ties to overpower the forces of international capital in the international economic relations.

First of all, developing countries must exchange good experience and techniques acquired in economic construction and technicians and experts with each other and sincerely help each other.

More than 100 developing countries of the three continents cover the vast area of the world and make up the overwhelming majority of the world's population. Each of them has good experience and techniques. Some developing countries have fish-processing technique; others oil-processing technique; still others good experience in agricultural construction and stockbreeding. If each of over 100 developing countries exchanges one good experience and technique, it can have more than 100 good experiences and techniques. If they meet each other's needs, teaching and learning, they can solve any problem and exploit and effectively use their inexhaustible resources.

The developing countries must also join efforts and create various organizations for economic cooperation and strengthen them.

The economic cooperation organizations of developing countries

established in different places of the world not only serve as a powerful weapon of struggle against imperialist economic aggression and plunder but also play a big role in successfully settling difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society.

Today the developing countries are successfully laying the solid groundwork for national prosperity and greatly contributing to the development of the world revolution as a whole by developing all-round economic and technical cooperation on the principles of equality and *Chajusong* according to long-term plans.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic regard it as one of important principles of their foreign policy to firmly unite politically with the non-aligned, developing third-world countries and closely cooperate with them in economic and technical spheres.

The Korean people actively support the struggle of the non-aligned, developing countries striving to bring about prosperity through close economic and technical cooperation against imperialist plunder and exploitation.

They regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to pass on to non-aligned, developing countries our achievements, experience and techniques gained and acquired under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and help them in good faith in their endeavours to bring about economic independence according to his idea and policy of strengthening economic and technical cooperation.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Korean people will closely unite with the peoples of the non-aligned, developing countries and strengthen economic and technical cooperation with them under the banner of *Chajusong* against imperialism.

Choe Si Hwan

Tanzanian

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the peoples of the non-aligned countries are striving to defend their national independence and sovereignty against all domination forces including imperialism and to build a new society, free and prosperous, under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence."

In the past the Tanzanian countryside was extremely backward under the rule of imperialism and colonialism. After independence, however, the government and people of this country set it as their goal to build a free and thriving new society by their own efforts, and have ever since made untiring efforts so that the countryside is changing its looks day by day.

Taking into account the fact that 90 per cent of the country's population live in rural areas and that agriculture is the basis of the nation's economy, the government directs primary concern to the development of the farming zones. Thanks to the governmental measures material, technical and financial assistance for the countryside is being strengthened. Upholding the correct policies of the government

Countryside Changes Its Looks

the peasants are working steadily to build a new countryside.

The building of the socialist villages where peasants work collectively pooling their efforts, constitutes a strong factor for rural development.

The construction of socialist villages started in 1967 under the slogan "Let's work and live in a collective!" was a turning-point in developing the rural areas of this country. The socialist villages numbered 4,800 in Tanzania in 1972, whereas they have increased to 8,200 now. At present almost all the farming population work and live in these villages.

In response to the government's call for solution of the food problem by the nation's own efforts, a struggle has been waged to diversify agricultural production, and grain crops such as rice and maize are widely cultivated in the land where only cotton, tobacco, coffee and other export crops were raised in former days.

Successes have been achieved also in the spheres of education, culture and health.

At the time of the country's independence, 98 per cent of the country's population were unlettered and there was no health

service facility worth mentioning. After the country launched on the construction of a new society, the investments in education and health service increased and progressive steps were taken. The result is that at present there are primary schools in 91 per cent of farming villages and clinics in 35 per cent of them, so that sons and daughters of farmers are provided with opportunity of learning and medical treatment. The number of the peasants who learn their native language at anti-illiteracy centres and evening schools is increasing gradually.

In rural villages new dwelling houses are being built, trees plan-

ted around them and on both sides of the roads and water supply system set up. In addition, electricity has found its way into the countryside so that quite a few peasants are able to use electric lights instead of oil lamps.

Tanzania's peasants work hard, visualizing the tomorrow of the countryside which will look more splendid. They are confident of this as their villages are changing their looks year after year thanks to the sweat on their brow.

We watch with joy the successes achieved by the people of Tanzania.

Yun Su Gyong



Women peasants reap plenty of coffee

20 Years of Independent Development

The friendly people of the Yemen Arab Republic are greeting the 20th anniversary of the September Revolution, their meaningful national holiday. Our people offer them warm congratulations on this day.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The people of the Yemen Arab Republic have achieved great successes in the struggle to defend the republican system and consolidate their national independence, smashing all subversive and conspiratorial activities by imperialists."

The Yemeni people overthrew the feudal monarchy and proclaimed the republic on September 26, 1962, thereby winning brilliant victory in the struggle for freedom.

Since the revolution they have advanced along the road to independent development, despite all difficulties and obstructionist activities of foreign and domestic enemies.

The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic has put into practice progressive measures to develop the economy and stabilize and improve the people's living conditions.

It has paid profound attention to the development of agriculture. The result is that in recent years, large-scale irrigation projects, the building of medium and small-scale reservoirs and the sinking of wells have been well under way, the land under cultivation enlarged and advanced farming techniques introduced.

In order to develop the national industry the Yemeni people have actively developed and utilized domestic natural resources in rebuilding and expanding or newly building textile, aluminium, cement factories and many other factories and mills. As a result, in the First Five-Year Plan period the gross national output value rose 6 per

cent on an annual average. During the current Second Five-Year Plan the Government is going to allot 29,300 million YRs for economic development, with the main stress to be put on agriculture and mining.

Education, too, has developed due to the special efforts of the Government. At Sana University several thousand students are being prepared to be able native cadres who will undertake the task of building a new society; over 500,000 students are learning at some 3,000 schools of various levels across the country. Recently a plan was drawn up to abolish illiteracy in the coming 12 years. Our people heartily rejoice over the successes gained by the friendly Yemeni people in building a new life.

In the external sphere, the Yemen Arab Republic pursues an independent policy based on non-alignment and supports the people of newly-emerging countries in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

Our people are grateful to the Government and people of the YAR for their strong support to our struggle for socialist construction and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Korea and Yemen are closely united for the community of their past and their aspiration for the building of new society. Our people will do all they can to continue to consolidate and develop their friendly and cooperative relations with the Yemeni people.

We wish the Yemeni people greater success in their struggle to safeguard the gains of revolution against imperialism and Zionism and make their country wealthy and strong.

Yun Won Hong



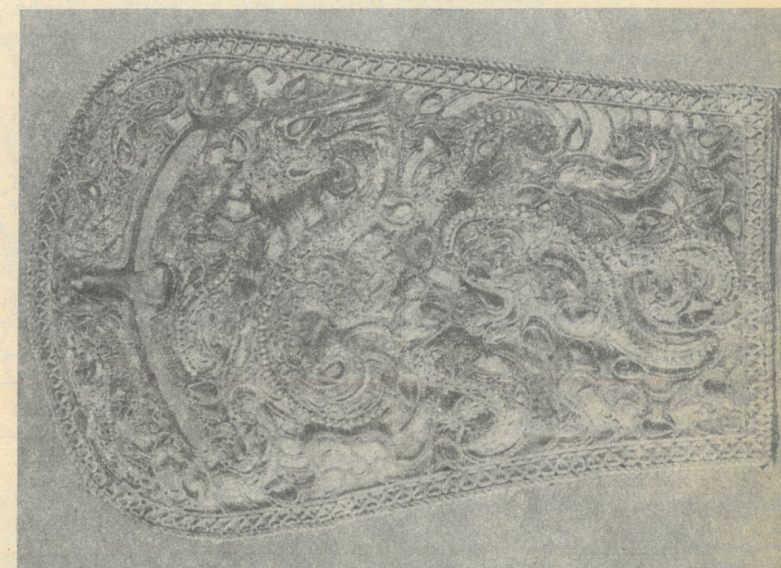
Do You Know?

Dragon-Patterned Buckle

The dragon-patterned buckle has been found in one of the log tombs which were common in and around Pyongyang about 2,000 years ago. It shows the high productivity, unique sentiment and advanced artistic skills of the then Pyongyangites.

The buckle is roundish and almost semicircular in the front, but tapers in the back, making its appearance almost trapezoidal.

It not only fulfils its practical purpose of girdling but also heightens its decorative effect for the pattern cut in relief on the surface. The pattern shows a mother dragon and seven young dragons entangling together and clouds drifting around them. The material is gold threads and tiny gold beads inlaid. The buckle is



also strewn with over 40 jades to increase its graceful beauty and exquisitely and elaborately rimmed with gold. The dragons are so lifelike that they seem

flying into the sky with the clouds.

This elaborate buckle is a product of advanced scientific techniques.

Mirror

Patterned with Fine Lines

The mirror patterned with fine lines is a typical bronze work made by the people of Kojoson in the first half of the first mil-

lennium B.C. It spread widely in ancient Korean states later in the latter half of the same millennium. This long-used

mirror is a masterpiece that affords a glimpse of the advanced metal casting technique in those days.

Mirrors of this kind have a pattern of fine lines in the back, with two or three holed teats



Good Results at International Wrestling Tournament

Korean wrestlers scored good results at the recent international wrestling tournament held in Bucharest of Romania.

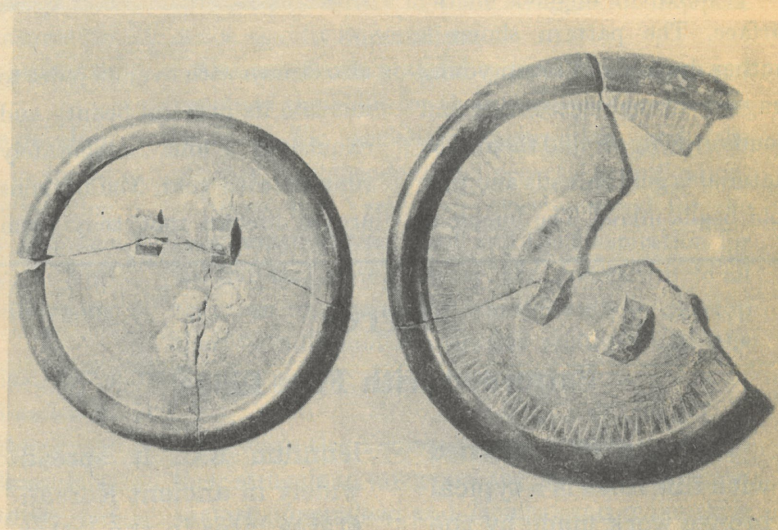
Korean wrestlers Kim Chol and Cho Jong O carried off gold medals respectively in the 48- and 52-kg categories.

Chce Sang Mo won a silver medal in the 74-kg category and Li Yong Nam and O Gyeong Chan bronze medals in the 52- and 57-kg categories.

The recent tournament attracted over 130 wrestlers from 10 countries including our country.

through which to put a string for hanging. They are exquisitely decorated with the pattern of numerous fine lines.

The best in quality and workmanship of the pattern are those excavated at Songsan-ri, Pongsan County of North Hwanghae Province and at Lihwa-dong, Hoesang District of Hamhung City. They vividly reflect our faces still today after the lapse of 2,200 years or more.



NO. 291122

News

All Workteam Members Are Associate Engineers

The number of workteams all of whose members are equipped with advanced technological knowledge is increasing in our factories, enterprises and cooperative farms. Some time ago all the 38 members of the youth workteam of Rihyon Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang, became associate agronomical engineers.

This is another instance that shows the vitality of the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society, which was advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

This farm enabled the youth workteam members to receive the study-while-working correspondence education and actively helped them to study. A lecture room was set up for the workteam

and necessary conditions for their study were provided.

Meanwhile, the teachers assigned to the spot worked with the workteam members and conducted the education of their students in all subjects of the curriculum, in close combination with practice.

Every day, after the day's work, the workteam members gathered in the field lecture room and acquired theories of modern agricultural science. Also, during breaks while at work, they reviewed what they had learned, on the edge of the field, by means of making questions and answers among themselves. As a result, all the members of the workteam completed their curriculum and became technicians who are capable of doing any farmwork on a scientific basis as required by the Juche farming method.

WORKER-DEPUTY

Developed in the Republic's Embrace

—Labour Hero Choe Byong Gu, Manager of Sheet Metal Processing Shop of Ragwon Machine Plant and Deputy to Supreme People's Assembly—



Choe Byong Gu on his way home with workers



His daily schedule begins with studying the Party policy

The people's power of the Republic not only guarantees the working masses independent right and happy material and cultural lives as the masters of the country but opens up a broad avenue for them to give full play to their creativity and talents.

Many of our ordinary workers have developed in the warm embrace of the Republic to be Labour Heroes, Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly

and dependable administrative personnel. One such is Choe Byong Gu, manager of the sheet metal processing shop of the Ragwon Machine Plant.

Ever since he started his career as a worker, he has applied all his wisdom and energies to his work, to repay the solicitude of the Republic which provided him with the bliss of a genuine life, a broad way to learning and the delight of worthwhile labour. He

became a pioneer in technical innovation, and made great contribution to the production of large-size excavators and cranes.

As a junior managerial cadre in charge of a large shop, he leads the producer masses by setting examples himself in study and work. He also has a high sense of responsibility as SPA Deputy and acquits himself well in serving for the people.



He meets students frequently

He discusses a new technical innovation proposal with the workers



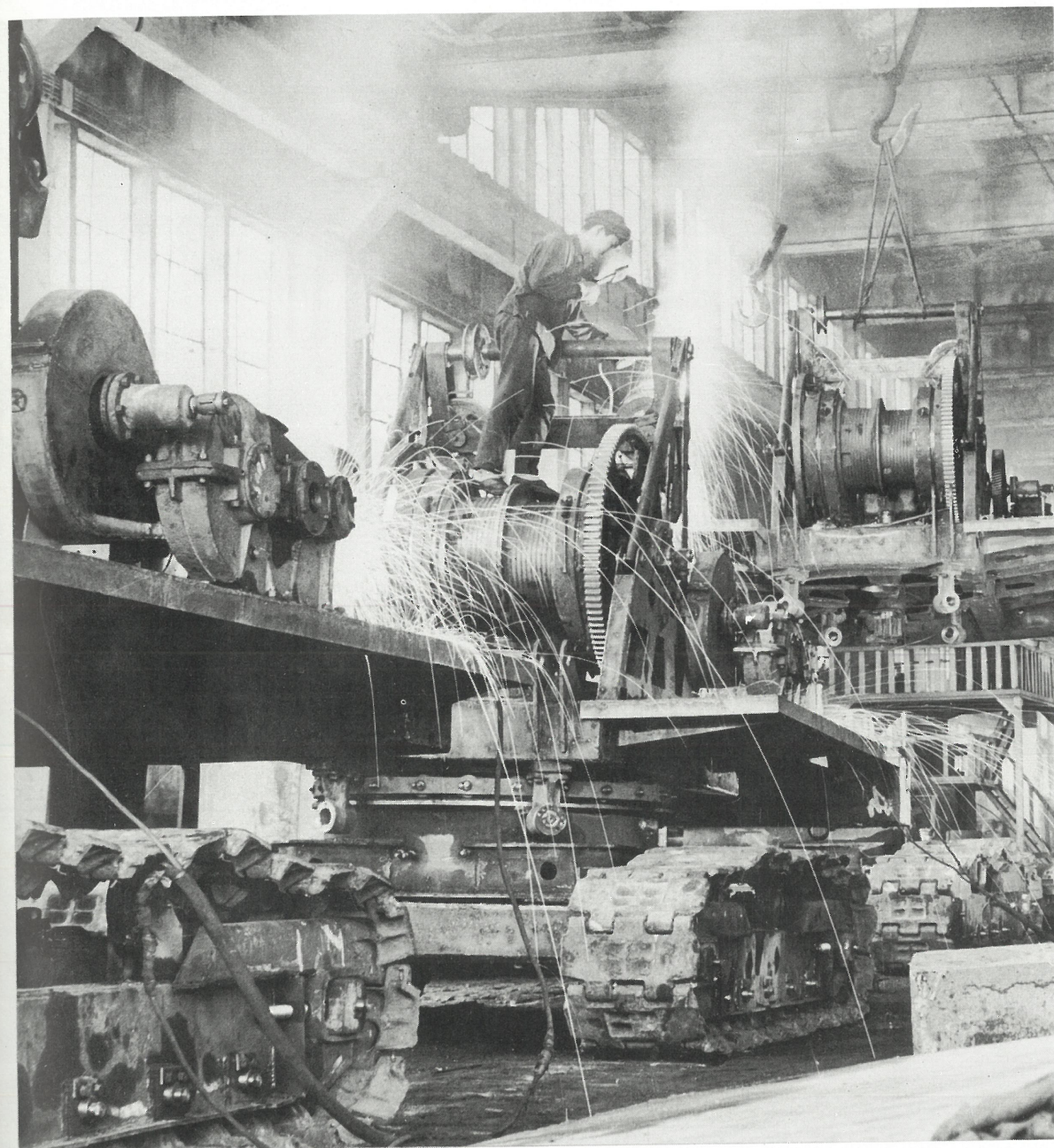
He visits the workers' hostel



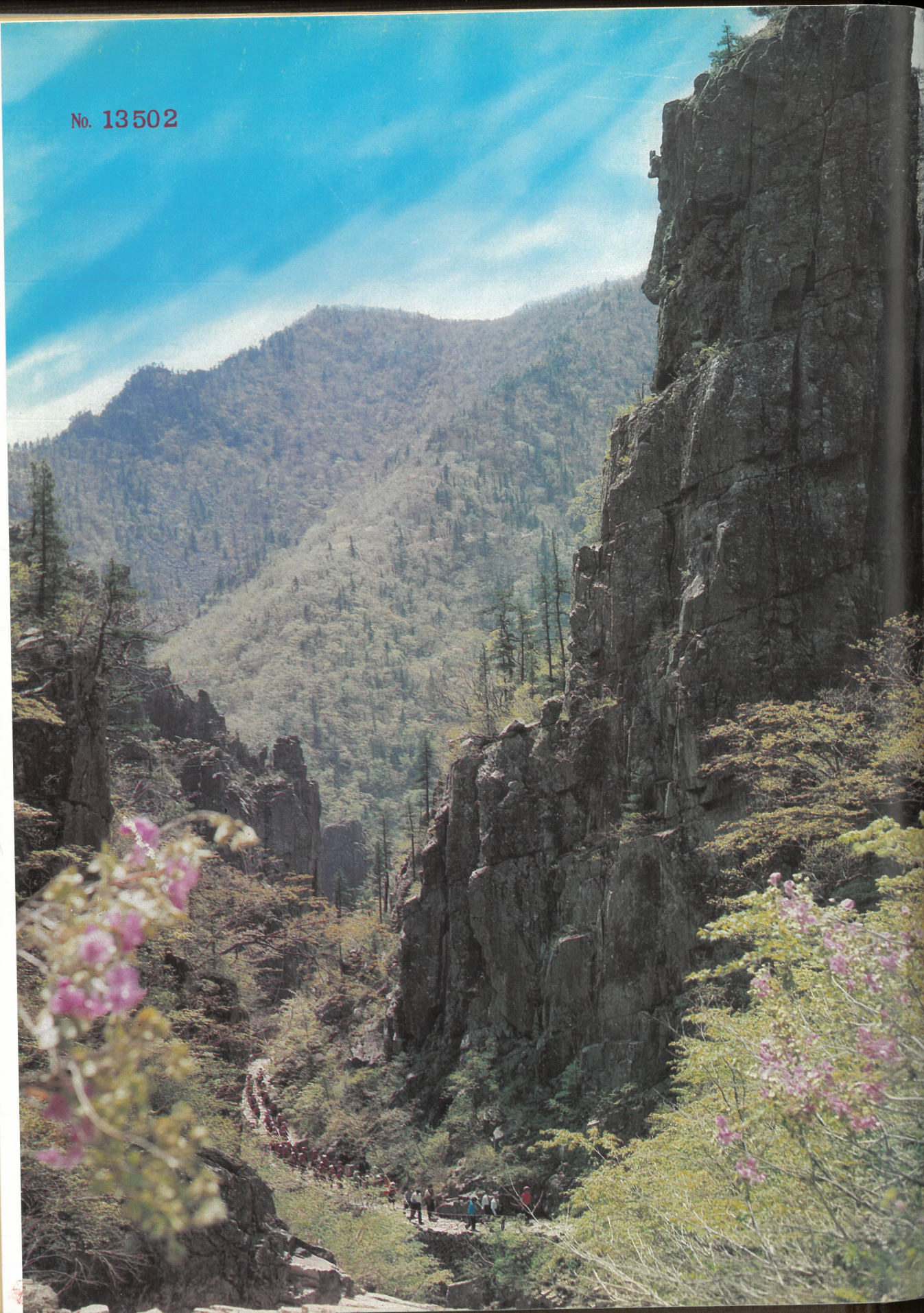


He has lived another worthwhile day

He frequents shops to look after people's life



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